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THE Bombay Gazette.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
[illegible]	SALSETTE	6090	MOREA	11000
[illegible] March.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	9631	.....	...
20th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
27th "	SALSETTE	6090	.....	...
3rd Apl.	ARABIA	7926	.....	...
10th "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
10th Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7551	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6090	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11009	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6090	MONGOLIA	9503
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6090	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6090	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
FRAGA	4,000	G. Gillubaer	16th Feb 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Babesich	1st Apr 1909
FRAGA	4,000	G. Gillubaer	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Babesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,900	B. Bulvari	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Rvicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	7,533	B. Cobol	24th Feb, 1909

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 15th Feb.	11 a.m. P D & Co
KABARA	1,195	Thur 18th Feb.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 19th Feb.	6 a.m † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,020 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Feb. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,200 tons, sailing on or about 27th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections as ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.
15th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on TUESDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	16th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	16th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,338	Guiconnel	13th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotge	26th Mar. 1909.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909,
D. HALDUINO	4,880	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1909,
R RUBATTINO	4,809	LMaochini	15th Apr. 1909,

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AUCHENBLAE	6,500	Marg	17th Feb. 1909,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belalto	17th Mar. 1909,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padgol	17th Apr. 1909,

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP — " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,75,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHGATE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
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THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
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Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
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HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white leprs), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 3 for internal and external use.
—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tooly Lane Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "EGYPT," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE FORT OF CALCUTTA.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

WANTED an experienced EUROPEAN DIVER for the Harbour Master's Department, on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, plus a diving allowance of Rs. 10 per diem, when actually employed in diving. Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age and past services will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th February, 1909.

E. W. PETLEY,
Deputy Conservator.

11th February, 1909.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the GOVERNMENT HOUSE RECEPTION, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, in Motor Cars, are informed that unless they are accompanied by a Licensed Chauffeur their Cars will NOT BE PERMITTED TO ENTER Government House grounds.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 12th February, 1909.

OWING to public function and the Lent season, the POLICE BALL announced for the 26th, will be held on the 19th instant, at the TOWN HALL.

FOR SALE.

IN THE ESTATE OF DAVID EBENEZER GOSTLING, DECEASED.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of property on Morewether Road, Apollo Bandar, known as "Elward House." For further particulars apply to

H. J. MILES,
Executive of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased.

Bombay High Court,
8th February, 1909.

REWARD FIFTY RUPEES.

LOST.—on Sunday morning, 7th February, about 9-30 A.M., between Church Gate Station and the Swimming Bath, one LONG GOLD CHAIN, with small GOLD LADY'S WATCH, GOLD PURSE and LOCKET, containing two Photographs. Finder please communicate with Messrs. COX and Co., Bankers.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1909, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON PIPES, SPECIAL CASTINGS, MILD STEEL PIPES and SLUICE VALVES, for laying 32" outlet main from M. H. Reservoir to Chowpati.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAGANALAL MANOHHARAM TOLAT, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, Salesman to E. Spincer & Co., deceased.

NANIBAI, widow of BRIJMOHANDAS CURSON-DAS of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf SHAVITABAI, the minor widow of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 9th day of February, 1909.
MESSRS. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WE, Messrs. ESSAJEE and A. M. JEEVANJEE and Co., AGENTS of the BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OF INDIA, LTD., 72, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, hereby give notice that in consequence of sanction having been received from THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, to the change of name, from THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., to THE BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship "ISLWICH" of HARWICH" official number 81035 of Gross Tonnage 1120-52 Tons, Register Tonnage 515-88 Tons, heretofore owned by THE SHAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY, for permission to change her name to "HOOSAMI," and to have her Registered by the new name at the Port of BOMBAY as owned by THE BOMBAY AND HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at BOMBAY within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at BOMBAY, this 9th day of February, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME. SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
For the second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

G. I. P. PAREL
MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

CONCERT,
DAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
AND
DANCE.

THURSDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1909,
9-30 P. M. (S.T.)
Admission: New members, Re. 1 each.
A. HARRISON,
Honorary Secretary.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR**, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a very great reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—'We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A BARGAIN.—GENT'S NEW BICYCLE, Frame built with best Weldless Tubes, enamelled black and gold lined, free wheel, superior quality, Hubs and Chain, rustless spokes, heavily plated rims, good saddle, double roller lever brakes, complete with Dunlop Tyres. Cost Rs. 150. Offered at Rs. 95. Apply to Box No. 1106, care of this Paper.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and "all that sticks" work. The Management is therefore able to offer Commitments expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—Iron-framed Upright trichord PIANO, specially made for India by ROSE & Co., in excellent condition. Rs. 450 or offers. Apply 17, Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450. Cost double. Apply Mr. W. E. LEACH, care of Leach and Weborny, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. This is the original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Grasses and Malabarian Servants whom we guarantee. Apply Bombay Rs. 2, Medfurd Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 81, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1879.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Re. 4. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown, colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists Bombay,

HALF FURNISHED FLAT, vacant in April, Electric Lights and Fans, separate entrance, suit Married Couple or two Bachelors.—Apply to Box No. 1099, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 4 and Rs. 8 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete re-hash of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

NEW BICYCLE.—GENT'S NEW BICYCLE, Frame built with best Weldless Tubes, enamelled black and gold lined, free wheel, superior quality, Hubs and Chain, rustless spokes, heavily plated rims, good saddle, double roller lever brakes, complete with Dunlop Tyres. Cost Rs. 150. Offered at Rs. 95. Apply to Box No. 1105, care of this Paper.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Gives it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 8. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Rhenish Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 4-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET.—Airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, three sides open to sea, with servants' quarters, in the premises, CHANDA RAMJI PRESS, Colaba.

TO BE LET.—LONAULI BAROMETER View "A" and "B", furnished for season. Apply GOOVERJI M. MISTRI, 12, Khambatta Lane, Khetwady.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—A FLAT, in good situation, unfurnished, with two good Bedrooms, Dressing-rooms, and Bathrooms, Esoteric fittings, etc., from 1st April or 1st June. Will take lease of 1 year with option of renewal. Rent not to exceed Rs. 175 per mensem. House Agents need not apply. Address Box No. 1134, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Re. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GRAND SALE
OF
ANCIENT CHINESE AND JAPANESE
WORKS OF ART
BY
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as almyrah, cupboards, show cases, writing, dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, chest of drawers, safes, cots, sideboard, etc.

1 Cutting Machine by Rhodes and Sons 1, do. do., 1 Grass Cutting Machine, 1 Platform Scale, Cutting Knives, Belts and Screws.

1 upright piano by Joseph Wadles and Son.

1 Ebonised Upright Piano, in good order.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. John A. Brogg:—

Silver and metal watches, gold studs and links, eye-glass, photos, etc.

The effects of the late Mr. W. F. Jardine:—

Bottles of latest Claret, Whisky, Gin, Champagne, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Monijee Sidchowda and Dossmoiteo, Merchants, carried on Bhaiamshi Shet, an Insolvent, who carried on business in partnership with Ruttensey Asha as dealers in grain under the name of Ruttensey Moolji & Co.

Some corn, iron pot, scales, etc.

At 3 p.m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.

1 Rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.

1 French polished brougham.

SALE of ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE, in one lot, at Cracksbank Road, opposite the Elphinstone High School.

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. H. C. Joseph and S.J. Tellery, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd December, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the Alex's Chronaphone, consisting of panel, tent, machinery, films, furniture, &c., with its goodwill.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the above is on view.

Private offers for the above will be received by the undersigned or Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, up to the evening of the 21st instant.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, the mortgagees' Attorneys, at their Office, No. 11, Horaby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to Capitalists for investment in buildings.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Falkland and Khetwady Back Road,

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 104 of 1907.

Halimabai, widow, and others..... [Paintiffs,

vs.

Ismail Haji Ahmed and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit on the 12th day of November, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immovable properties on the respective dates and times mentioned against each lot:—

Lot No. 3. SATURDAY, 27th March, 1909, at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

A three-storied large chawl with several shops and with an extensive stable for 442 buffaloes at Falkland Road, leading to the corner of the Grant Road.

All that piece or parcel of Forns freehold batty ground, containing by admeasurement 3,800 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or chawl, tenements and premises standing thereon, situate and being on the Northside of Falkland Road in the sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164, New No. A-13673, Old Survey No. A. 8-8 and New Survey No. 1-5536 and assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 168 and now under Ward Nos. 2266 (3), 2265 (3), 2266 (1), 2269 (1). 2267 (2), 2267 (3), 2268, 2269 (1), 69 (2), 2270 and 2270 (2), and Street Nos. 303A, 303, 280 to 301, 1, 18, 19, 2, 3, 3A, 4 and 5 and bounded on the North by the property belonging to one Laduck Khoja, on the South by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the East by the property of Bhanji Pandoo and on the West by the property of Ellobai, widow.

(Lot Nos. 4 and 5 will be put up together in one lot.)

On the same day, as above, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.).

Lot No. 4.

A two-storied large chawl with several shops with a large stable for 220 buffaloes.

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164, now under No. 13673 with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 45, formerly and now in the occupation of Mookthid and other tenants situate on the Northside of Khetwady Back Road in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the East by property belonging to the estate of the said Syed Hossein Ally Shi Cadree and on the South by the said Khetwady Back Road.

(Lot Nos. 5 will be put up together with lot No. 4 as stated above.)

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold salt batty ground, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164-164 and New No. C 13673 and under Old Survey No. AB8 and New Survey No. 1A-5525, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 48 A and new under No. 2190, Street No. 1 situate on the Northside of Khetwady Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of Chimanalji Maharaj, on the west by the property of the said Haji Ahmed Haji Usman and Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Usman, on the North by the property of Sayed Ahmed bin Syed Hussen Kadri and on the South by the said Khetwady Back Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, if I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts.—R. Sathaye.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PLOT OF VACANT LAND at Deolali, suitable for building purposes.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the late Mrs. Adelaide Powell, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large piece of vacant land, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 13 gunthas, situated on the Bazar Road, near the Hospital, bearing Survey No. 204 of Sansavri District, Camp Deolali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 (ground floor), Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, sliding dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sidehoards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass door book presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of K. Paul, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One 4 H.P. engine with boiler, in working order. Can be seen at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s old shop, at Byculla,

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 36, HUMMUM STREET.

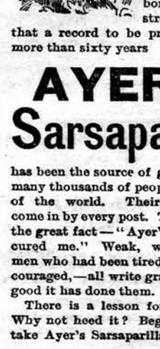
AUCTION SALE OF IRON TANKS, OLD STORES, &c., in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable (400 gallon) tanks, perforated zinc sheets, circular steel plates, steel piston rings, obsolete weights, old life belts, electric light globes, electric cable lead covered, cabin furniture, fittings, old coir and brussel's mattings and sundry articles, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1909.



Of course you know this old, safe, and sure beacon. For over sixty years its light has been guiding the sick and suffering back to the harbor of health and strength. Isn't that a record to be proud of? For more than sixty years

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

has been the source of good health to many thousands of people in all parts of the world. Their testimonials come in by every post. They all assert the great fact—"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me." Weak, weary women, men who had been tired out and discouraged,—all write gratefully of the good it has done them.

There is a lesson for you in this. Why not heed it? Begin at once to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

As now made, it contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

[Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON:

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital invited. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven RAZOR steel blades, one handle, one silvered nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Kasara, 585 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, &c., with a general cargo, 11 cases opium and 4 cabin and 121 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain R B Kedabe, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, 3,757 tons, Captain C Sommer, field arrived here yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Partha, 1,703 tons, Captain H Rehre, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh with a general cargo.

THE Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,464 tons, Captain R. Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Salahadji, 1,235 tons, Captain W. G. Von Riji, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Balikpapan, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ismaila, 3,341 tons, Captain J. W. Rose, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and 189 boxes cartridges and 1 cabin and 12 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wortinfels, 2,682 tons, Captain P. Steener, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Mortlake, 1,737 tons, Captain F. W. Batten sailed on Saturday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Africa, 1,301 tons, Captain W. Morison, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Simpson, Maj. J. A. Brandon and 125 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Major and Mrs. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, 2 Miss Shuttleworth, Lieut. Mascall, Mr. Shafford, Lieut. and Mrs. Mortimer, Lieut. Rankeny, Mr. Thomatells, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Marks, Col Baker, Miss Ostrone, Capt. and Mrs. Biscoe, Mr. Summer, Mr. Martin, Mr. Waghji, Mr. Marsoukhani, Mr. Atmaram, Mr. Sahd, Mr. Allibhoy, Mrs. West, Miss Mullin, Miss Stubbs, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Cordeiro, Miss Wood, Miss Bell, Miss Jones, Master Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Currimji and 2 children.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Landaura, 2,156 tons, Captain A. Abbott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Ismaila s...	Ross	Calcutta, Jan. 24
13	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi, Feb. 11
	Totomi Maru s.	Smith	Kobe, Dec. 31
	Salahadji s.	Riji	Balikpapan Jan 24
14	Parthia, s	Rohre	Busreh, Feb. 6
	Clan Urquhart s...	Sommerfield	Liverpool
	Orissa s	Kedsht	Rangoon, Jan 28
	Kasara s	Manley	Busreh, Feb. 6

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Schwarzenfels s...	Siebji	Humburg &c.
	Arcadia s	Andrews	London
	Mortlake s	Batten	Genoa
	Landaura s	Abbott	Calcutta
14	Wartenfels s	Steiner	Rangoon

The steamer Africa-Morrison, for Persian obtained her partelearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Nawab for Calcutta &c.

,, Totomi Maru for Kobe &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Kobe sailed from Penang on the 12th instant for Colombo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
2	Norfolk	Calcutta
4	Bezwada	Rangoon
4	Tannenfels	Antwerp
4	Visigoth	Calcutta
7	Neidenfels	New York
9	Pentakota	Rangoon
10	Fairport	Pondicherry
11	Nurani	Bombay
11	Clan Macinnes	Liverpool
11	Gamberwell	London

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—2 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co.
Elysia s—200 cwts tallow, H A Oomer; 500 cwts yellow ochre, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—300 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR HULL.

Tangistan s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co; 300 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros,

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—39 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.
Trafford Hall s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Haddon Hall s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tangistan s—2,001 cwts nigerseed, A Khimji; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Inchborva s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 30 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 5 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Strathtay s—603 bales cotton waste and fly, W Wolf and Sons; 160 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 175 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 300 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 102 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 50 bales sawri cotton, B Hurbhum; 556 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 283 bales hemp, 4 bales sawari cotton, and 106 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchborva s—50 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—107 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—50 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Macedonia s—211 boxes dollars, The International Bank.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 950 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Auchenblae s—200 bales cotton, S Framji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Tatomi Maru s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SAWLER—Feb. 13, at St. George's Hospital, William D. B. Sawler, Chief Engineer of the Radio Wireless Telephone Company of New York City, aged 36.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—January 9, at Nagpur, C. P., the wife of J. A. Baker, P. W. D., of a son.

PARKINSON—February 3, at Monghyr, to Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MURPHY—WALKER—February 10, at St. Stephen's Church, Dum Dum, by the Venerable W. A. G. Luckman, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev. S. S. Scott, Chaplain of Dum Dum, Stella Margaret, younger daughter of Major Melville Walker, R. A., and Mrs. Walker, to Captain Charles Cecil Rowe Murphy, the Suffolk Regiment, Adjutant 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, second son of Colonel and Mrs. T. Murphy of Coleyhurst, Sussex.

LLEWHELLIN—MACDONALD—February 6, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, (old Cathedral), by the Rev. Canon Cole, Neville Gerald Richard, son of Hugh Wilson Llewhellin, to Eva Lilian, daughter of Malcolm Neil Macdonald of Nairn, Scotland.

ROBERTSON—MILLER—February 9, at Holy Trinity Church, Kensington Gore, London, Donald Robertson, Captain XIth B. L., son of Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., to Evelina Catherine, daughter of Mr J. O. Miller, Member of Council, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

HUME—February 5, at Mokhumpore, Dehra Dun, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Hume, G.C.B., in his eighty-first year.

JONES—February 2, at Jhansi, suddenly of heart failure, Christina Rachael Rose, wife of James Valentine Jones.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"

BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajba, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kempy & Co

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 5-9m., 7-40a.; Low water, 0-24a.
Bombay Races, Third Day.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Public Lecture by Mr. Jehangir Sorabji in English on "What Theosophy has done, and what has to be done yet, for the world.,' Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m.
Racquets Tournament of the Bombay Gymkhana.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim: "Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny."—DAILY TELEGRAPH.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, February 16.—Bombay Open Polo Tournament commences. Annual Convocation of the Bombay University, H. E. the Chancellor presiding, 5-45. Election of a Municipal Councillor, nominations received at the Municipal Office, Bombay Hunt, Irla. "At Home" at Government House, Malabar Point. David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

Wednesday, February 17.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Races, fourth day. Meeting of the University Senate, University Hall, 5-45 p.m. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, distribution of awards, H. E. the Governor presiding, Town Hall, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

Thursday, February 18.—Bom bay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Bombay Polo Tournament. Sun rises, 7h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

Friday, February 19.—Bombay City Police Club's Annual Ball, Town Hall. Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 40m.

Saturday, February 20.—Bombay Races, fifth day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Western India Turf Club, half yearly general meeting, Race-course Mahaluxmi, 8-30 a.m. B. V. A. annual camp at Mahaluxmi Fort, commences; Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m.

DEPARTURE OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia of Gowalior left Bombay on Friday night for Gowalior.

S. S. "BRITANNIA."—*Messrs* Essajee and A. M. Jeewanji and Co., agents of the Bombay and Rajpu S. N. Company of India Ltd., have purchased the Anchor Line s. s. "Britannia."

VAIDYA PRABHURAM PRIZE.—This prize is this year awarded to Mr. Vithalrai M. Bhatt of the Grant Medical College. An additional prize from the same fund is awarded to Mr. Maganlal K. Mulani of the Baroda College.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—The following patients attended the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary during the month of January:—Males 862, females 621, male children 296, female children 180, total 1,959. Chief prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, bronchitis and indigestion.

LECTURE.—Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Taraporevala of Nizam Hyderabad, General Secretary, Indian Section, Theosophical Society, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 121, Hornby Road, Fort, this (Monday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Subject:—"What Theosophy has done, and what has to be done yet, for the world." Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved or ladies.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster commencing 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Return of the Troops ..... Eilenberg.
Caracteristique	...Curassier Attaque... Eilenberg.
Selection	..... Maritana ..... Godfrey.
Valse	..... Mikado ..... Bucalossi.
Song	..... An Der Weser ..... Ressel.
Song	..... Killarney ..... Balfe.
Galop	..... Wonnetrunken ..... Faust.

DEATH AT NAVSARI:—Our Navsari correspondent wires under date 14th instant:—Kawashji Erachji Desai Gondalwala died to-day suddenly of heart failure at the age of 59. He was the Gymnasium Teacher at Rajkot and served the Thakore for 25 years. He became the Karbhari of the Gondal Thakore and was a British pensioner. He had built the Navsari Ateshbehram building. Lately he rebuilt the Agiari building. He wanted to extend the Agiari and Ateshbehram spending about Rs. 40,000. The deceased was highly respected. Recently the Navsari Anjuman publicly thanked him for his public and private charity. He supported many families, as charity was his motto. He was of simple habits and of amiable nature.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

Death in Bombay of Prominent Expert.

MR. W.D.B. SAWLER, Chief Engineer of the Radio Wireless Telephone Co., of New York, died on Saturday morning at St. George's Hospital, Bombay. His profession has thus lost one of the most brilliant of its younger members, for he was one of the very few who thoroughly understood the working of the wireless telephonic system and his position in his Company is one which can scarcely be filled. Mr. Sawler came to Bombay with Mr. H. G. Robinson, also of the Radio Company, on December 24th last for the purpose of giving demonstrations of wireless telephony Four days later he was taken ill at his hotel, the Taj Mahal, with pleuro-pneumonia and was removed to the Hospital. He was only 36 years of age and on his intended return to New York next month he was to have been married. His body will be embalmed and conveyed to New York for burial.

CONCERT BY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

THE interesting Concert given by H. E. the Governor's Band drew a full audience to the Town Hall, Bombay, on Saturday evening, and under the direction of Mr. Edward Behr, who had chosen a pleasantly varied programme was a pronounced success. It opened with Elgar's, "Pomp and Circumstance," and this was followed by two selections from Moszkowski The third item however was the favourite of the audience, Tschaikowsky's "Chanson Tristi," coupled with Brahm's Hungarian Dance No. 5. Mr. Behr was persuaded to give an encore and chose "Il me disait," a delightful valse lente of G. Ferrazis. The first half of the concert closed with a selection from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" and the remaining items included the incidental music to the "Merchant and Venices" of Rosse a clarionet solo, aria from the "Count of Paris" by Sergt. F. Pratt and Sousa's "Stars and Stripes" as a conclusion.

MEETING OF MILL-HANDS AT PAREL.

Protest against Enhanced Rents.

THE HOUSING QUESTION AND THE SHIMGA FESTIVAL.

A large number of mill-hands gathered in the open between the Hope and Union mills on the Da Lisle Road in the evening at 7-30 p.m. last Saturday to adopt measures against the exhorbitant rents charged by landlords in mill localities. Mr. Hamantrao Abaji Sinde presided. Mr. Baburao Hiraji Ghagre addressed the meeting first and pointed out the hardships the poor mill-hands had to suffer from the exhorbitant rents charged them by owners of chawls. The landlords were indifferent and the greedy middlemen or "farmers of rents" were cruel in their exactions from the poor tenants. Some of the chawls-owners being wine merchants it was always a trial for some of their tenants working in the temperance cause: These men were at times boycotted by their landlords. Government, Railway, and Municipal servants had their "Mahngai" or "local allowances" as some pecuniary relief, but the poor mill-hand who could never hope for such relief, had to face the prevailing scarcity in Bombay as best he could. Enhanced rents was a great burden to the poor mill operatives. He therefore moved the first resolution, that this meeting expresses its protest against the landlords of chawls and the chawl farmers. Mr. Bala Sonu seconded the resolution and it was unanimously passed. Mr. Pandoba Atmaram Savant then spoke about how the Improvement Trust had built sanitary and cheap rent chawls for the poor at Madanpura. He suggested that since the Improvement Trust was acquiring properties at Supari Bag Road and Chalmer's Bang this body may be respectfully approached on the subject of housing the poor mill-hand. As the Improvement Trust was created mainly for the resourseless population of Bombay he had high hopes that the Trust would not overlook them. The Mill-owner's Association might also he petitioned in this respect. Mr. Pandoba then moved the following proposition:—'That this meeting is of opinion that separate representations be made by the mill-hands of Bombay to the City Improvement Trust and to the Mill-owners Association asking these bodies respectfully to provide cheap and sanitary flats for the mill hands in the Parel district, the centre of the industry in the City. That Mr. H. A. Talcherkar be entrusted with the work of drawing up these representations.' Mr. Dowlatrao Arjun seconded the proposition and it was unanimously adopted. Mr. Narayenrao Kadam then addreseed the meeting about the demoralizing obsceuities practised by mill labourers during the Shimga holidays. How degrading he observed was the conduct of mill-hands in this City who never misbehaved so in their native villages. He therefore suggested that steps should be taken by the leading jobbers for weaning the mill operative from these immoral practises and that leaflets be distributed animadverting upon the evil, and that harmless and manly sports be organized, as a better safety-valve to their animal spirits during the Holi festival. Mr. Dajiba Mahamanker having seconded the proposition it was passed enthusiastically and the meeting dispersed after the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman and the owner of the place of meeting.

PROFESSOR LEES-SMITH AS SOCIAL REFORMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been following very closely the various letters in your paper regarding Prof. Lees-Smith's complaint against his fellow-countrymen, and I must say that his supporters have made a very poor show in their attempts to justify the Professor's statement which, as is usually the case with novices, is not of much account, and in this case appears to have been a large advertisement for a gentleman whose views on commercial work are not generally accepted by practical business men, being theoretical and not proven in practice. His letter opens up a broad enquiry as to whether the average 'white' really does appreciate the company of the native, and I feel sure that the general opinion of Europeans in India to-day is that they do *not* appreciate the native's company when travelling or in social life. There are many instances when the native is tolerated if he is at all decent in his behaviour (as a gentleman be he black or white should be), but generally speaking he is not, which in many cases acts as a drawback to those who are. It is useless speaking of ideals; it is a matter of plain facts, and the native knows it as well as the European does. If the European happen to be a Government servant, he occasionally has to put up with a nuisance for obvious reasons, but once give him the opportunity of getting rid of the native intruder without any chance of official attention being drawn to the matter, and he will clear him out equally as fast as any other European who is not encumbered with the supposed responsibilities of the Government employe. Many social barriers have been broken down in India during the past twenty years, and natives of all kinds now have privileges which twenty years ago would not have been dreamed of. In addition to the privileges freely granted he makes many attempts for more which the European refuses to allow. It is not every European whose nature will allow him to feel on an equality with natives. It is inherent in all conquering races, and although some of our Members of Council publicly kowtow to the native element to meet their own ends, their actions in this direction, like those of Keir-Hardie and other clay gods, are not appreciated in any way by their follow-countrymen in general. Until the native realises that there is a vast difference between the decency of Europeans and his own crude ideas of decency he must not expect to rank with the former on an equal social footing in the eyes of the world. I have travelled in all parts of the East by rail and sea for many years, and have not yet seen any glaring case of injustice done to a native who was tolerably decent. I do not call it an injustice to forcibly eject a person who thinks that because he has paid 1st class fare he is at liberty to make the place into a pigsty. His place should be in a cattle truck, or on a bogie at the rear of the train. When a man pays 1st or 2nd class fare he expects comfort. If he cannot have comfort, why pay more than a third class fare? The problem could be solved by the Railway Companies if they would provide separate accommodation, 1st and 2nd class, for Europeans and for natives. The inherent feeling that "Black is Black and White is White" has existed for centuries and is likely to exist, at least until the native is sufficiently civilised to understand common decency. When he understands that, and further acts up to that ideal, a state of appreciation may set in, but not before. The gentlemanly native is at present appreciated, but he unfortunately has often to suffer for the ignorance and distasteful conduct of the greater mass of his follow-countrymen.—Yours, etc.

CIVITAS.

II

Sir,—"Padget M. P. was a liar": what is Professor Lees-Smith? Quite recently I had, in a first-class railway carriage, to endure the presence of several native "gentlemen." I know they were entitled to that designation because in response to my protest they claimed the title with much excited verbiage and gesticulations. I conceded the point, disclaiming at the same time any pretension to the title as interpreted by them.

My protest was based one several grounds, e.g., that they usurped the seats of the English "men" who had left the carriage for a minute at a Station; that in a carriage already with six seats occupied, a dozen or more filthy and nondescript packages were out of place; that there was a fundamental distinction between the lavatory fittings; that the chewing incessantly of weird leaves and seeds to an accompaniment of eructations and a flood of expectoration was somewhat disturbing; and that generally I objected to be cooped up with a collection of hogs in mind and manner. The learned Professor may like it, I don't.

The facts are these:—No man in his senses would object to travel with many Natives, and especially with many of those in Bombay who are refined gentlemen in every sense of the word, but discrimination is the difficulty with strangers. In Europe possession of means predicates refinement, it is not so in India, and therefore, for lack of indications, Europeans object to travel with any Native. There is nothing racial about it, but simply the protest of refinement. Separate carriages is suggested as a remedy; but how about the unfortunate Native gentlemen who are refined men? Are they, in perpetuity, to be forced to associate with the genus "hog"? An out and out "bounder" in England would be treated in precisely the same way, and rightly so; there they are the exception, here they are the rule. Let the Native who aspires to travel first class cultivate the ordinary decencies of civilised society and then, but not till then, the friction will cease.

As to the club question, the learned Professor is "talking through his hat;" nevertheless there is one point where I think relaxation is called for. Though we may deny membership I see no reason why we should be debarred from extending the ordinary courtesies of society and hospitality to our Native friends. If we can ask them to our houses, surely we can do so also to our clubs. I am not going to mention names, but there are scores of Indians in Bombay, and I am proud to number them amongst my friends, to whom no exception could possibly be taken, and the number is steadily increasing. We would not, and we do not, hesitate to ask them to dinner in a London club, then why not here?—Yours, etc.,

COSMOPOLITAN.

III.

SIR,—You must be very weary of the maelstrom of aimless controversy into which you are recurrently being plunged by those very superior and omniscient gentry such as Professor Lees-Smith, Keir-Hardie, etc; and I would suggest that you should print a little hand book of "Don'ts" to be distributed to those who are in the incipient stages of the fever 'cacoethes scribendi' on such subjects as are at present filling your columns, and it would be specially useful at this time as it is said that this long suffering country is now threatened with the descent of Winston Churchill upon it. Pray, Mr. Editor, post him a proof copy without delay, and save us another deluge of dribble. Courtesy or rudeness are not the sole attribute of any nationality. A man who travels in all parts of the world as I have done will meet with both, and he will receive pretty much as he gives, though the bounder in all parts of the world will do his level best to annoy his neighbour.

May I recommend the learned Professor to add anthropology to his many other acquirements, with a view to distinguishing man from man. I strongly suspect that any discourtesy of which Mr. Lees-Smith was a witness was not committed by either an Englishman or a European, though he probably puts down every man he meets who has a white skin and wears European clothes as being either one or the other, whereas the long resident can tell at a glance, however thick the varnish may be, and it is these gentry who are so brutally rude to their brothers who may be for the moment subordinate to them. Intimate social relations between people of different manners and customs of centuries growth are impossible till there has intervened a long period of levelling up, and it argues no want of humanity that it is so, nor is pride of race the only obstacle. What are manners and customs? Let me give a single instance. It is quite a common practice among a highly intellectual and educated people to divest themselves of all their clothing in the privacy of their family circle; this by no means argues a want of refinement on their part, nor are they any the less courteous, gentle, and honourable; it is simply that they view things from a different standpoint to ourselves, and so the custom has arisen and fifty dogmatic professors would not alter their convictions; but however intimate or friendly one may be with a community who have what may seem to us strange customs, on the exchange and highways of life, these customs act as an absolute bar to close intimate social relations. I have no doubt that many of our customs are as obnoxious to Indians as some of their habits are to us; the only remedy is the long levelling up process, let us see to it that we maintain the standard high, no levelling down: discourage the white-skinned gentry as hangers on, but encourage them to set an example of progress to their brethren if they can, and then there will be no need for them to change their names as your correspondent "Audi Alteram Parte" says they have to do so as to appear European.—Yours, etc.

COSMOPOLITAN II.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED. B. G.]

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though somewhat discursive your correspondent "Public Entrant" is right enough in his main contention, though wrong in detail. H. E. is not the representative of H. M. and therefore attendance at a Levee is not an evidence of loyalty, irrespective of the fact that no rational being would contend that the hall-mark of loyalty is attendance at an unmeaning and irksome ceremonial. The usual apology for these idiotic functions is that "it impresses the Natives." There may have been some force in this, even as lately as 25 years ago; there certainly is none now. The Bombay Native gentleman, nowadays, is a civilised being and is quite competent to appraise such things at their proper value. A few may not be, but they can hardly be included in the category of "gentlemen," nor need we pander to ignorance and petty vanity. "Public Entrant" is aggrieved, I think with justice, and I suggest a remedy:—Let common sense, for once in a way, have a chance and abolish levees altogether. It certainly would put an effectual stopper on invidious distinction and all of us, from H. E. downwards, whilst retaining our loyalty would feel less like a pack of fools.—Yours &c.

"LOYALTY"

HUMAN [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Saturday's issue of the "Bombay Gazette" "One Present" with reference to my letter pointed out some errors, which I hasten to admit. With regard to his assertion that he is on the eve of discovering the "Missing Link," however, I must say he is a little too premature. When his first article appeared in your paper it struck one that the "Missing Link,"—whose right to his supposed place in the evolution of Man had been so successfully repudiated by the Reverend Father Blatter, S. J., the day before,—had now written to the "Bombay Gazette," hoping to obtain support from somewhere else. The honour, then, of tracing the "Missing Link" does not belong only to "One Present" but to all your readers. It is almost an exercise of faith, to believe that "One Present" after his very able correspondence in your paper should, when owning himself worsted, have recourse to such means as he did on Saturday to beat a hasty retreat. His retreat is by no means dignified, for he ended up last Saturday's tirade by holding up the religion of P. D. Khandalavalla to ridicule and derision. P. D. Khandalavalla put in his theory, not to be ridiculed but by intellectual conviction. It lay with "One Present" to disprove it, not to deride it. I am not here to dictate neither am I here to moralise, yet "One Present" must admit that it is only fair to treat others as he himself has been treated. "One Present" has been accorded fair play all round, and it is only right that he should treat others in the same manner.

Had "One Present" confined himself to his original subject, i.e., to corroborate Darwin's theory, he would certainly have had a fine opportunity of retiring safely, if not with honour. But now that he has made an altogether unnecessary and unprovoked attack upon things other than those referring to, the Evolution Theory, we must consider his retreat anything but dignified.—Yours, etc.

MOLYNEAUX.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED. B. G.]

MR. BURRIE AND POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am very sorry to impose on your good nature and your esteemed paper so often. But I am one of those men who are ever ready and willing to oblige a fellow being. I see in your paper of the 12th an attack on my article of the 8th instant by your correspondent "Lad," who wishes to be informed how I came to know of the treatment that the small Chief received at the hands of a Police officer. I therefore pen you this to inform "Lad" through your columns that I never used the name of the Police nor meant any officer of that Department The Department I meant was clearly written in my letter of the 8th instant, "Foreign Department," and no one in his right senses will connect that Department with the Police Department. But the mistake has been made by the Printers' Devil who apparently read the abbreviated word "Poll", as at I wrote it, for Police. Hence I am not responsible for the mistake of the compositor nor for the proof reader. I admit my only fault was that I did not write the word in full, "Political." It is very much to be regretted that your correspondent has taken up such a small mistake and magnified it into a great matter, for the mere pleasure to hit at the writer. Probably he knows he has a bad defence and therefore abuses the other side. "Lad" advises me to study my subject before committing it to print. But "Lad", if he is a lad, apparently does not know that I have not only studied these matters for 44 years but also that I am a past master and am willing to teach a dozen "Lads" if they care to spend their time as I have done.—Yours, etc.

A. L. BURRIE.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS

Annual Prize-Giving.

DR. PALMER, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, presided on Saturday evening at the Annual prize-giving to the students of the Cathedral (Boys and Girl's) High Schools, held in the Bombay Town Hall. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the function and Mrs. Dickins kindly gave away the prizes.

A very interesting and really entertaining programme of music (vocal and instrumental) was gone through by the girls and the boys, the assembly rightly appreciating and applauding their performances.

The following are extracts from the reports:—

THE GIRLS SCHOOLS.

We are glad to be able to record a happy and satisfactory year's work. Isabel D'Gama and Violet Stephens passed the Junior Cambridge Local Examination held last December. Violet Stephens obtained the mark of distinction in Religious Knowledge. There were no entries for the Matriculation in 1907. Three girls were presented in November 1908, and all passed. Of these three Isabel D'Gama has joined the Willson College, Mary Pereira the Grant Medical College and Violet Stephens St. Mary's Training Class, Poona. Six girls were entered in December 1908 for the Junior and eight for the Preliminary Cambridge Local examinations. Dorothy Conyers, Marjorie Greenhalgh and Beryl Conyers obtained First Grade Certificates in the School of Art Examination. Four girls passed the Trinity College Examinations in Music and six in Singing. Miss Neilie Wilson, an old pupil of the School, also passed the Higher or Teacher's Examination in Pianoforte Playing. These results are very satisfactory, the average marks being 78 out of a possible 100, and Mr. Faulkner has our sincere thanks and congratulations.

In the Trinity College Musical Knowledge Examination held in December 1908, Aimai Rustomji gained 98 marks, Honours, in the Junior Division, and Adyar Vardon passed in the Preparatory Division. We have also to record the successes of some former pupils. Miss Ivy Keess has passed her L. M. & S. Degree from the Grant Medical College, Miss Perin Navroji, who has been studying in Paris, has passed the Teacher's Examination of the National Association for the spread of the French Language, Miss Rachel Perry has passed her Previous Examination in the 2nd Class and won the Hughlings' Prize for the best Essay, and Miss Nurgis Naoroji has passed the Oxford Higher Local History Class II, a selected course in Literature and the Private Examination (equal to Honours) from St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford.

The girls continue to take a great interest in their games and drill, and although we have not won any cups this year, they have entered into all the tournaments and competitions and did very well in them. The drill of the School is still in the capable hands of Miss Short who has done so much for the physical culture of the children. The School was examined in Religious Knowledge by the Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton, Diocesan Inspector in Religious Knowledge.

Mrs. Dickins examined the needlework of the School in December, and reported:—"I judged the needlework done by the girls of the Cathedral Girl's High School with great pleasure. On the whole the work is very good, especially that of Standards III and V. The Sister in Charge desires to thank the members of the Governing Body and other friends who have so kindly presented prizes. Her thanks are also due to the staff who have worked so loyally and conscientiously throughout the year."

THE BOYS' SCHOOLS.

The number on the rolls remain practically the same as last year. Of the boys who left, the greater number, as in previous years, went to England. The number of boarders has also remained steady, there being no vacancies in the dormitory till the end of the year. The two boys Judah and Lyon Mercado who were presented in 1908 for the Matriculation Examination, both passed. Both have entered an Arts College. Two boys passed Matriculation in 1907—Joseph and Mathalone. Mathalone entered an Arts College and Joseph a mercantile office in China. In the Cambridge Local Examinations—Netscher passed the Preliminary, and Benjamin, Judah, Nicholson and Vaz passed the Junior Examination, Judah gaining distinction in History. In the School of Arts Examinations, Benjamin, Hainsworth, Devlin, and Hawkins passed the First Grade, and Nicholson the Second Grade examination. Michael Netscher, who gained a Primary Scholarship in 1905, has been awarded a Middle Scholarship this year, tenable for three years. We are glad to note the successes of our 'Old Boys.' The School was inspected by the Educational Inspector, Mr. M. Hesketh, in November. The inspection of Religious Knowledge was held in December by the Rev. W. E F. Hamerton, the Diocesan Inspector. He reports: 'Much ground has been covered by the School in religious work."

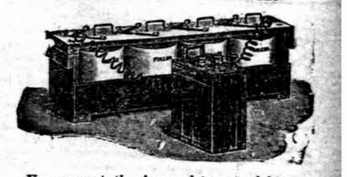
The staff has had several changes during the year. Mr. King, 3rd Assistant, resigned in January and was succeded by Mr. H. Hudson Spooner, an Old Boy, late Head Master of the Kolar School. Miss O'Reilly also resigned on leaving for Calcutta and her place was filled by Miss Netscher who was educated in the Girls' School, from which she matriculated and entered the Elphinstone College. Mr. H.H. Thomson, certificated teacher, and Mr. Hildreth have also joined the staff. During the year, the Head Master went on leave to England and Messrs. Murphy and Pollard were responsible for the conduct of the School during his absence. The Governing Body were satisfied with the manner in which the work was carried on. We cannot report any particular success in sports and volunteering this year. The cadet company still maintains its numbers. We trust with the new staff the School will regain some of the pre-eminence it had for many years. The attention of the 'Old Boys' is directed to the re-appearance of "The School," under the editorship of Mr. Pollard. We trust that they will support him not only financially by subscribing, but also help him by contributing to its columns. The Head Master desires to thank his staff for the good work they have done during the year To Messrs. Murphy and Pollard he is especially grateful for the efficient manner in which they conducted the School during his absence on Long leave. Handicapped by sickness among the staff and by the absence of teachers they nevertheless maintained the School at its usual efficiency and cheerfully gave up their spare time to the preparation of boys for the various examinations. We have to thank the Lord Bishop, the Venerable the Archdeacon, Messrs. Acworth, Glazebrook, Faulkner and Pollard for their kindness in presenting prizes to the boys.

Mrs. Dickins distributed the prizes.

The chairman then addressed the assembly. He said that the first thing they wished to do was to express their best thanks to Mrs. Dickins for being present that evening and distributing the prizes. He was sure they were all sorry not to see the Archdeacon, who was not well. His Lordship was glad to be able to say that he was geting better, but he was wiser in not attending the function that evening to save an exposure. Generally the prize distribution was held in December but they all knew the sad cause of the postponement. That postponement had enabled them to say one thing and that was that the Boys' School had obtained the best possible aid. That was from Mr. Savage, their head-master. The past and the present boys all knew what a good head-master he was and he had done and arranged things so well that even during his absence the work of the School ran very well. Addressing the boys and the girls the Bishop said that they should always remember that the training they were given in the Cathedral School would be considered good if they behaved well after they had left the School. They must show the world that after the training they had received in that School they were not mean nor dishonest, and that they followed the precept; "You place God first, your country second and yourself nowhere."

On the motion of Mr. Armstrong hearty votes of thanks were passed to the Bishop and Mrs Dickins.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—An insight into the needs and activities of the Hyderabad Municipality is afforded by the last Municipal Administaation Report. There can be no question that the Municipality of Hyderabad has never been so active and alive to the necessity of sanitary and hygienic improvements as in the years 1906-7 and 1907-8. The Administration Report of the years previous to the last which we reviewed in our columns last year bore ample testimony to this opinion, and the present Report fully corroborates it. A great deal of the credit of the good work done is due to Mr. F. Patt, I.C.S., Collector of Hyderabad and former Municipal President, but without the zealous and intelligent aid and co-operation of some of his colleagues on the Municipal Board, whose worth and services were publicly acknowledged by him and Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner in Sind, in August last, it would not have been easy for him to accomplish his task. The Report of they year 1907-08, which is issued by Mr. Bulchand Dayaram, states that the sanitary census of the town was completed, the survey maps re-aligned and a complete set back scheme prepared. A city improvement scheme, which we trust is only the first instalment of similar schemes, was prepared by the Managing Committee, under the direction and guidance of the Chairman, Mr. Pratt, I.C.S., who took extraordinary pains to make it as inexpensive and suitable as possible by numerous personal visits to the localities to be affected by it. The set-back scheme has already been put in operation, the cost of the last financial year's set-back acquisitions amounting to Rs. 33,930. The entire set-back scheme is estimated to cost from twelve to fifteen lakhs of rupees. This expenditure will probably be spread over from 25 to 30 years, so that the average annual expenditure will be about fifty thonsand rupees. This for a Municipality with an average annual income of two and a half lakhs of rupees only is not a small undertaking. The town improvement scheme has been approved and finally sanctioned by the Municipality after inviting and considering fully the views of the different communities, and has been submitted to Government for approval with a prayer for aid in the shape of land grants. This scheme will cost not less than six or seven lakhs of rupees, for it must be remembered that, as the acquisitions will be made under the Land Acquisition Act and not under the District Municipal Act, the owners of houses can demand that the whole and not only the portion, required by the Municipality shall be acquired, and in numerous cases such a demand will be made. The extent to which the Municipality can recoup itself by the sale of surplus areas is rather an uncertain quantity and may not amount to much. It is not possible for the Municipality to make provision out of its current revenues for large schemes of this nature. Large capital is required for them and this capital can only be supplied by the sale of spare land in the hands of the Municipality, which is by no means large now and which with the constant demands on it for public purposes tends to diminish year by year. Unless, therefore, suburban lands now belonging to Government are made over to it, it is difficult to see how the Municipal town improvement schemes can be financed. The beneficent effects of these schemes will be felt when they have made some progress towards completion. The results aimed at are the elimination of slums opening out of narrow and congested areas, providing lungs or open spaces, and widening and straightening lanes and streets.

The Municipality is also embarking on various other schemes. A complete scheme for Water Works Improvement has been prepared by Mr. Visvesaraya, Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay, costing Rs. 3,99,750. Of this the Municipality propose to spent about five lakhs and seventy thousand to carry out all the more important and urgent parts of the scheme, leaving a sum of a lakh and a quarter to be spent later on as funds become available. Detailed plans and surveys in connection with his scheme have been furnished by Mr. Nazareth, Executive Engineer, Central Hyderabad Canals, and are now before Government for approval. A scheme has also been prepared and approved by the Municipality for a large outfall drain leading to a garden on the banks of the Fuleli which has been acquired to a cost of Rs. 23,000 and which it is proposed to utilize as a sewage farm. The outfall drain is estimated to cost nearly fifty thousand rupees. The drain will be under-ground and will suit any future plans for an under-ground drainage scheme for the city. There are proposals also for filling the old town tanks and Domanwao hollows. Mr. Sprott, Sanitary Engineer, was consulted last cold weather about them, and he has framed a scheme in consultation with the President, Mr. Bulcand Dayaram and Colonel Stevenson and other members of the Sanitary Committee, which is likely to meet with general approval and will costs from two to three lakhs of rupees. All these schemes will absorb the existing Reserve Fund of the Municipality and its surplus revenues. The reclamation will render a great deal of land in the cross vicinity of the city available as building sites and the Municipality can even, after leaving large areas out of it as lungs or parks for the city, recoup itself to a considerable extent, but as the re-imbursement will be a slow process, while the expenditnre rapid and immediate, the Municipality needs all the aid that Government can render to it now.

Among the comparatively heavier items of expenditure incurred last year by the Municipality was the sum of Rs. 6,093 spent on the erection of a small new market in Fakir-jo-Pir, a very populous locality; and a sum of over Rs. 11,000 on the erection of a new Municipal workshop. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was also sanctioned for the purchase of an incinerator to burn the town sweepings. Rules and bye-laws under the Municipal Act of 1901 which had remained unframed for the past six years were framed by a Special Committee and sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind. Building bye-laws have also been passed and sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind and are now in operation. The President, Mr. Bulchand Dayaram, in concluding the report, writes that "altogether the Municipal Administration of the last year has been one of very beneficent activity and the Municipality is on the road to continued prosperity and usefulness. The finances are in a good consideration the increase in octroi revenues and other sources of income having made its financial position fairly strong and steady."

We echo these sentiments and wish the Municipality another year of prosperity and useful activity. It is in safe and experienced hands, and we have every hope that it will forge ahead for enligh tened urban improvement and civic usefulness. We would, however, desire to bring two drawbacks which we have noticed in its administration, to the attention of the Councillors. This we wish to do in no spirit of unfriendly criticism but with one sole object of seeing an improvement in the direction indicated below. One is the absence of initiative and insufficiency of executive power entrusted to the Municipal officers, and the other is the unpleasant spirit displayed by a small number of Councillors in Municipal discussions, a spirit of offensive, aggressive captiousness which does become the dignity of a Councillor. The first drawback causes inconvenient delay in the disposal of numerous small matters and reduces the efficiency of administrations; and the second detracts from the harmony and pleasantness of Municipal life. We trust in course of time both these defects will be remedied. The latter, for which we believe the blame rests mostly on one or two members, can be eradicated by the opinion of the large majority of sober well-mannered and gentlemanly Councillors in Hyderabad who perform their public duties with earnestness and ability, asserting itself and condemning everything which is unbefitting the dignity and position of a Councillor and improving the amenties of Municipal life; and the former by the Councillors concerning themselves more exclusively with the work of deliberation, guidance and control, and not undertaking small executive duties legitimately belonging to the province of the Municipal Secretary and his subordinates, and weakening his authority and power, and delaying business.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The Report on Public Instruction for 1907-08 is a decidedly optimistic document. The Director is able to report more public funds at his disposal, both Provincial and Local, an increase in the number of schools, an increase in the number of scholars, an increase in the amount of fees and a large increase in "other sources" of income, the bulk of which is the contributions of private Managers. He is also able to say that there are more qualified teachers in the schools and a larger number of students than ever before under training as teachers. He also asserts and he has good reasons for his assertion, that there has been a distinct improvement in the quality of the instruction imparted in the Secondary schools. The employment in these schools of a larger and better qualified staff, as required by the recently revised Educational Rules, has no doubt contributed to this result.

The increase in the number of pupils under instruction, viz.,'50,052, is the largest increase for any one year yet recorded. The average increase during the past eight years has been about 20,000 a year, and the only near approach to the increase last year was 47,482, in 1904-05. The total number of pupils in all classes of institutions was 1,057,170 and as there were 29,026 institutions, this was an average of 36 pupils to every school. All the great classes of the cummunity, Brahmins, non-Brahmin Hindus, Mahomedans, etc., shared in the advance in numbers at school with the exceptions of European boys and of Native Christian boys and girls. It is easy to understand, the slight falling of in European boys. For many years past practically all the European boys and girls of schoolgoing age have been attending school and the community is not increasing in number so that a slight fall in any particular year is not surprising. But it is difficult to understand the falling off of nearly 800 among Native Christians, for they are a growing community they are eager for education and for a long time past they have shown a steady increase year by year. The Director hints that probably the decrease is due to a difference of classification, for he says the decrease under Native Christians was more than compensated for by the increase under Panchamas This may be the case, for the decrease is almost entirely in private Elementary schools. The increase of 50,052 pupils was spread over all the Districts of the Presidency with the except on of South Arcot. Both Government schools and Aided schools increased both in number and in strength, but the largest increase in both respects was in schools under the management of Local Boards. This was due to the establishment of new Elementary schools in rural areas with the aid of the special recurring grant of Rs. 6 lakhs which was first made in 1904-05. In all, 1,639 new schools have been constructed in the three years ending April, 1908, during which this grant has been available. For the first time, the total expenditure on all forms of education exceeded a crore of rupees, the actual figures being Rs. 1,06,91,100. Of this large sum, Rs. 47 lakhs came from public funds, Provincial, Local and Municipal, Rs. 32 lakhs from fees and Rs. 27 lakhs from private sources, all three sources showing an increase. The larger amount of fees collected shows that those who benefit by the education are able and willing to bear a part of its cost, and the increase of 8 per cent. in income from private sources is, as the Director remarks, "a fair indication that private agencies are beginning to spend more money from their own funds for the maintenance of their schools."

In view of the proposals put forward for a system of free, and we presume eventually of compulsory Elementary education the chapter in the Report on the present position and prospects of the Elementary schools of the Presidency is of special interest. It is evident that the Department is looking forward and the chapter indicates the steps that have already been taken to prepare the way for a complete system of Elementary education. In such a system, which is to embrace schools under the most varying conditions in every part of the Presidency, there must be great latitude in the subjects to be taught. This has already been provided for. A special scheme of studies has been issued by the Department but complete freedom is given to Managers and heads of schools in the selection of the subjects of instruction. Again, in such a system considerable freedom must be allowed in regard to levy of fees. Wherever the people are able and willing to pay fees they should be levied but latitude must be allowed to meet the multitude of cases where they cannot so, and the rules that have been framed give such latitude. The great majority of the existing Elementary schools are under private management and about 25 per cent. of those that are aided are under Mission management. During the last three years the number under Local Boards has largely increased owing to the fact that the special grant of Rs. 6 lakhs, given by the Government of India to extend Elementry education, has largely been used in building and furnishing new schools which have been placed under these Boards. It is evident that it is by this same method that the Director expects to see Elementary education widely extended. He says:—"Speaking generally, the opening of new Board schools in definitely selected villages has been an unqualified success," and he adds:—"I have no wish to depreciate the value of private effort, but any systematic development of Elementary education must depend upon the opening of new schools under public management rather than the sporadic work of private agencies." This statement is undoubtedly true. Systematic development of Elementary education must depend upon the opening of a large number of new schools under public management, but it does not follow from this that private agencies should not be encouraged to the very utmost wherever they are willing to come forward and help. The task of putting a school within reach of every child in the Presidency and of getting the children to go to them is so enormous that the Department ought to welcome every earnest worker, even though his work does not run upon strictly departmental lines.

In one paragraph of the Report the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne gives some idea of the vastness of the work still to be done. In the 7,334 villages of the Presidency with a population of from 1,000 to 2,000 about one-fifth of the number have still no school; in the 9,180 villages with a population of from 500 to 1,000 one half of them have no school; in the 11,471 villages with a population of from 200 to 500 not one quarter of them have any school, and in the 20,849 villages with a population of less than 200 not more than three villages in every hundred have any schools. Leaving out of account the last group, which doubtless contains a number of very small hamlets, there still are nearly 15,000 villages without any school. To provide a school of the lowest grade in each of these villages would require at least 15,000 more teachers, and the annual cost would at the lowest computation be more than Rs. 20 lakhs. This does not provide a school for every village, but only for those villages with more than 200 inhabitants. To provide a school for every village an army of 35,000 more teachers would be required and the cost would be Rs. 45 lakhs. When this has been done, the whole population of school-going age has not been provided for. Only one school in every village has been provided, so these schools would not accommodate even all the boys. To provide education for all the boys and girls of school going age it would be necessary to have about six or seven times as many schools as at present, and the annual cost would be something between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 lakhs. As the greater part of this sum would have to come from public funds, if within the near future any such gigantic scheme should be proposed, the out look for the tax payer would be serious.

LOCAL OPTION.

Bombay Memorial.

Concluded from Friday's "Bombay Gazette".

INCREASE OF DUTY NO PERMANENT CHECK.

It has been frequently asserted by the Abkari Department that for many years past the policy of raising the duty has been followed whenever a marked rise in consumption occurred; and instances have been put forward to prove their case. The fallacy of this statement was, however, clearly established by the Bombay Government in their Resolution No. 3426 of the 28th May 1888, wherein they state: "It has been frequently shown that the immediate effect of an increase of duty is a decrease of consumption; but 'the tastes for liquor can be temporarily checked only, not suppressed, and after a time consumption again increases.'"

When local residents or legally constituted Temperance Organizations protest against the opening of liquor shops in places where they did not exist, and where their want was not felt by anyone except perhaps the liquor-seller, the Abkari Department, far from co operating with these bodies or the public, regards them in a spirit of hostility, which spirit it has noot been slow to exhibit on various occasions. Only one or two instances will here suffice to support our contention. This spirit is perhaps not surprising when even a letter of the Bombay Government themselves addressed to the Supreme Government (letter No. 3109 of the 14th April 1905), contains expressions which indicate hostility to, and misunderstanding of, the temperance party and their actions, the latter being characterized in the following terms:—"Fanatical temperance reformers" (para. 3); "Artificial opposition by persons of the first of the classes referred in the preceding paragraph of this letter (i.e., prohibitionists) who have no interest whatever in the locality, but whose sole aim is to prevent, it may be, any liquor-shop being opened in any place whatever" (para. 3); "it is characteristic of advocates of prohibition to tell fearsome stories of the evil-doings of persons connected with the excise administration" (para. 8); "the manufacture and repetition of stories of this kind (i.e., like an instance given by Sir Frederick Lely of the pushing of the sale of liquor by the Surat farmer, vide his "Memorandum," para. 14) is, I regret to say, part of the regular business of prohibitionists in Bombay" (para. 8). Again, last February it was given out that certain changes were to be introduced by the Department under sanction of the Government so as better to control the traffic in intoxicants. A deputation from those interested in the sale of liquor waited on the Excise Collector on February 26th, the report of the meeting appearing in the "Ja.n-e-Jamshed," a Gujarathi newspper, on the following day, i. e., the 27th February. At this meeting a full statement of the Government proposals was supplied and discussed. On that very day, an application was made to the Collector on behalf of the Bombay Temperance Council by the President and the Secretary for "a copy of the Rules recently framed by the Excise Department under instructions from the Government for the better regulation of the traffic country and foreign spirits and toddy." It was subsequently given out that a deputation from the liquor-sellers was to be received on the 4th March by the Excise Collector to hear the reply from the Government to the objections taken by them against the proposed changes. The Excise Collector on being reminded by the President and Secretary of the Temperance Council that the desired information had not been supplied to "them" as requested and that thereby they had been precluded from laying before him their views on the matter and that even though late they would thank him for the information if supplied to them, sent in reply on the 4th March, a letter dated the 29th February that "there is no such compilation of rules." The Poona Temperance Society too complained in their recent representation to the Government that their petitions presented to the Collector and the Commissioner "in several cases have received neither acknowledgment nor reply."

The people of this country have been trained by long tradition to look upon the high Government officers as the Government themselves, and it is no wonder that they misinterpret the action of these officers who are supposed to be in the confidence of the Government and mixing up the officers with the Government attribute to the latter sinister motives, and say that the Government are fostering the liquor traffic for the purpose of revenue only, regardless of the interests of the people, whose wishes are over-ridden by a too zealous Abkari Collector, backed up by an equally zealous Commissioner. If therefore any one is to be blamed for the spread of this belief, it is not the people, but the Abkari Department itself that by its high-handed actions defies the popular wishes, and brings the Government into opprobrium with their subjects, by encouraging the vice of drinking in order to show better financial results year by year.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THIS?

Hence there is some degree of justification for people to say that Government wish to encourage the vice of drinking in order to increase the revenue and for the imputation of such motives to Government, the latter instead of finding fault with the public or the press, or saying that such statements "are unworthy of the persons who make them," have to thank their Abkari Deparment and the policy which that Department has been following for years past, ostensibly in the interests of the people, while all the time evincing "an over-tender regard for interests whose antecedents are doubtful," to adopt an expression used by the Hon'ble the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the introduction of the Licensing Bill in Parliament on the 27th February 1908.

It was therefore with a feeling of grateful relief that the people heard of the appointment of a Local Committee in Bombay to confer with the Excise Collector in the matter of liquor shops. They believed that the Committee would make a thorough and exhaustive inquiry into every phase of the question, call for and hear evidence, as was done by a similar Committee in Calcutta, and recommend some very effective measures for the better control of the traffic in intoxicants. The disappointment of the people might be imagined when it was given out that the local members of the Committee were powerless before an official majority. Moreover, their work lacked thoroughness, for they despatched, "in the short space of about an hour only," their important duties, on the proper performance of which rests not only the normal and material welfare of thousands of the inhabitants of this City, but also the reputation of the Government. The idea of such a Committee was not in fault, but it was their constitution that led to this fiasco. This, coupled with its summary methods, rendered its appointment practically fruitless. In spite of all this, however, the Committee recommended, "at the instance of the Excise Collector," the closing of 41 liquor shops in different parts of the City, as was announced in the papers shortly afterwards. It was subsequently given out in an official statement furnished to the Press by the Excise Collector that the Committee had recommended the closing of 26 liquor shops. Even this would have been a small mercy. Owing, however, to the retrograde recommendation of the Excise Committee that "reliance should be placed and action should proceed on the enquiries of trustworthy officers" and "that discretion should be given to local officers for fixing the number of shops for each area," and in pursuance of the power thus conferred upon him, the Excise Collector ultimately ordered the closing of only 19 liquor shops, not because the others were necessary but because their extinction "would have involved peculiar hardships" upon the licensees! And thus were more than half a dozen centres of what the highest authority connected with the Indian Government and one in a far greater post of responsibility than the Excise Collector, viz., Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for India, characterized as "a new, dire and additional plague," and what Your Excellency was pleased a short time ago to call "one of the greatest evils that has oppressed and degraded mankind," allowed to exist to disseminate their poison and inflict "unnecessary hardships upon the poor literate masses who are the greatest patrons of these places. The Council respectfully observe that they cannot see the object of appointing such a Committee, if their recommendations are to be ultimately over-riden in such a manner by the Excise officials.

A FIXED MINIMUM.

One of the functions of these local Committees is "to give their opinions as to the maximnm number of shops to be maintained in future in the local area;" another "is to propose the minimum number of shops required for that area." The Council have nothing to say against the first; as for the second, the Committee are indirectly forced to admit the necessity of allowing a number, even though small, of liquor shops to exist in a place where the Committee, if they were given full power would never allow any to exist. Then there is the Collector over them to set their recommendations at naught and bring their labour to nothing. This recent move of the Government is in direct antagonism not only to the best interests of the people, which the Government have so loudly professed to have at heart, but also to their own declared policy as laid down from time to time in their various Resolutions and Despatches.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

To protect the people against such abuse of authority by the Excise Department, the Bombay Temperance Council most respectfully appeal to the Government to bestow upon the people the full right of Local Option with reference to the number and location of liquor shops and the hours of sale thereat. However well meaning a "trustworthy local officer" of the Excise Department may be, yet it is an incontrovertible fact that he cannot be expected to know as much of the wants of the people as the people themselves; they are obviously the best judges of their requirements.

In spite of contrary assertions sometimes made, the Council are convinced that the operations of Local Option Laws in the Colonies have been successful; so much so that the House of Commons adopted by a majority of 271 votes to 41 on the 10th April 1906, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Leif Jones, M.P. the Resolution "That this House notes with satisfaction the successful working of the Local Option Laws in the Colonies, and approves the principle on which these laws are based, namely, that the people ought to possess the power through a vote of the local electors to protect themselves against the admitted evils of the liquor traffic."

Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell, who have been referred to as authorities by the recent Excise Committee, admit the efficacy of Local Option in American experience. They say "That Local Option has justified itself in the particular areas to which it has been applied, is, broadly speaking, incontestable. It has stimulated temperance sentiment, and quickened progressive effort until it has secured the total suppression of the liquor saloon over wide areas. Up to the limit of its actual achievement, therefore, the experiment of Local Option in America is to be regarded as a decided success." ("The Temperance Problem and Social Reform," 9th Edition, 1901, page 253).

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, who has also been referred to by the Excise Committee, speaking of Local Option, says: "There is not only a strong local feeling behind it, but concentration of attention upon a limited territory with a greater likelihood of rigorous enforcement. Again, the movement advances slowly, and ground once gained rarely has to be surrendered. Local Option has been tried in several States. Better results seem to have been achieved in Massachusetts than elsewhere. In several of the Southern States, also, a feeling of satisfaction with its operation has been expressed, though generally the areas to which it has been confined are almost exclusively country districts."

The testimony of these gentlemen is all the more valuable, because they are severe critics of the State prohibition system, and so are apt to depreciate Local Option in the supposed interests of their scheme of what is called the "Disinterested Management" of the traffic.

Against conferring the power of Local Option by law upon the people, the time-worn argument is frequently advanced that it would be depriving some persons of their personal or individual liberty. On this basis, smugglers, illicit distillers, gamblers, and others of that class may complain that Government ordinances have deprived them of their individual liberty to do wrong. On this point the late Professor T. H. Green, of Oxford, says: "To argue that an effectual law in restraint of the drink traffic would be a wrongful interference with individual liberty is to ignore the essential condition under which alone every particular liberty can rightly be allowed to the individual—the condition namely, that the allowance of that liberty is not as a rule and on the whole, an impediment to social good." People have a sovereign right and control over everything which would impair their general well-being and liberty is only legitimate where its exercise does not interfere with national health and rectitude. John Stuart Mill's deliverance in the famous essay on "Liberty" is well known. He was attacking a strained and overstated argument in favour of prohibition, rather than denying the right of the State to remedy the actual evils caused by drink. According to his own doctrine, "As soon as any part of a person's conduct affects prejudicially the interests of others, society has jurisdiction over it." (Ch. iv.) Further on in the same chapter he says: "Whenever, in short, there is a definite risk of damage either to an individual or to the public, the case is taken out of the province of liberty, and placed in that of morality or law." Hence interference with the personal liberty of a few individuals in a particular locality to purchase and sell intoxicating drinks will be entirely justifiable on the simple ground of the recognised right on the part of society to prevent men from doing as they like, if in so doing they create a social nuisance.

UNDUE INTERFERENCE.

The Bombay Temperance Council confidently assure the Government that the Indian people themselves will be the last to regard the restriction of the liquor traffic under Local Option Laws as an undue interference with their liberty. The various memorials presented to the Government by diverse bodies on different occasions, and the popular protests against the opening of individual liquorshops, as well as those against the continuance of the already existing ones, submitted to the Excise Collector from time to time, are sufficiently strong proofs that any action the Government may be pleased to take in the direction of genuine Local Option will not be resented, but will be gratefully received and thankfully acknowledged by the people. But the Local Option must be "genuine" and free from all suspicion of official direction or influence.

It might perhaps be said that this cry against the spread of the habit of drinking, or of the Government fostering the sale of intoxicating drinks and making money out of it, is of recent date; but facts point to the contrary. A memorial presented to the Governor of Bombay by the people of Satara so far back as August 1852, is of striking va'ne as exhibiting the spontanneous sentiment of the people. They said:—

"That we are now under the Government of the English, is by no means, in itself a cause of sorrow to us; but we are filled with anxiety and alarm in the view of the fact that "the evil of strong drink so invariably follows the introduction of British rule." When this great evil once gets a footing, it cannot without much difficulty be eradicated. All remedies fail.

"If Government once begin to raise a revenue from this source, there seems little or no hope that it will ever be relinquished at a future time.

"If the object in view in imposing a tax on distilleries and liquor shops is to save people from intemperance, then would it not on every account be better to suppress them altogether, and thus nip the evil in the bud! The remedy now resorted to by Government seems wholly inadequate, for, notwithstanding the tax imposed, drunkenness and ruin continue to spread on all sides.

"Possibly it may be said that it is not the duty of Government to interfere with the wishes of the people in regard to what they shall eat and drink. But let the ruin caused by intoxicating drinks be considered. The Government should not forbid the use of that which is natritious and beneficial: but it is the bounden duty of Government to save the people from ruin, when they, through ignorance and folly, are rushing into it.

"It may be thought that some are required by their religion to use intoxicating drinks, and that to suppress the distilleries and grog shops would be an unjust interference with the religion of such parties. But the use of spirits is not required by any religion whatever. On the contrary, all religions dissuade from their use. According to our Hindu religion, the person who drinks spirits commits a sin, from which he will seek in vain to be purified. Other religions may not severely condemn the use of spirits; but according to no religion is it a sin to abstain from their use.

"We earnestly therefore beseech the Government not to allow the great evil of intoxicating drinks to enter and devastate our happy territory. As we are mercifully protected from thieves and robbers, so let our city be carefully guarded against the entrance of this destroyer."

ABOLITION OF THE AUCTION SYSTEM.

Another cause that is responsible to some extent for an extension in the habit of drinking is the baneful system of disposing of licences by auction. The license-holders in order to recoup themselves have actually to push the sale of liquor. The Bombay Government too, in para. 8 of their letter No. 3109 of the 14th April, 1905 to the Government of India, quote a passage from the report of the Commissioner of Customs Salt Opium and Abkari wherein he says: "I am convinced that the continuance of the system of putting up the licences to sale every year or at frequent intervals must result in serious evils. . . The fact that the selected licensee in each case is the man who has offered the largest sum for the license is no guarantee of good management. Indeed, the contrary is the case. It is impossible to overlook the dominant fact "that a rogue can afford to pay a higher price for a license than an honest man." H. E. Lord Reay also wrote in a Minute issued in 1889 that "The profession is not one which attracts a large number of man of character and of Capital." The evils of this system have been admitted also by the Excise Committee. The Bombay Temperance Council endorse the views of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, as expressed in their Statement submitted to Lord Morley last year. Therein they state: "In practice any increase in license fees has no effect on the price of liquor, unless all fees are raised in the same proportion, which never happpens (in the case of sales by auction). "If more is paid for the license, the licensee must recoup himself by increase in sales and not by increase in prices. There is no other way; the increase of taxation by license fee must mean inducement to sell more and more liquor. We consider it encourages the consumption of liquor by giving the greatest inducement to sell as much as possible, and in this sense is inconsistent with the declared policy of the Government of India." The Council therefore urge that this system should be given up at an early date.

DISSEMINATION BY GOVERNMENT.

The declared policy of the Government, both Supreme and provincial, being so much in favour of the restriction of the liquor traffic, it would not be deemed presumptuous on the part of the Council to bring to the notice of the government the desirability of "taking early steps, on an extensive scale to warn the consumers of these intoxicating spirits against the danger of using them as prophylactics against the plague." In his report of the Department for the year 1898-99, the Akbari Commissioner, while giving reasons for the increased consumption in Bombay, says: "It is chiefly due to larger consumption of liquor, both among the labouring classes and among classes which generally abstain from drink, as the popular impression has grown that liquors act as a tonic or preventive against plague." Referring to foreign liquors, the same report says: "The other noticeable increase is under brandy, whisky, &c., due to the fact that these liquors have been regarded as a prophylactic against plague." Medical opinion may differ as to the effect of the daily use of alcoholic beverages on the human constitution; but it is unanimous in its emphatic declaration that the use of such beverages during an epidemic predisposes the user to an attack of the disease. The Council most respectfully beg to draw the attention of the Government to the Municipal posters put up in various cities of France, Great Britain and Australia warning the people against the use of alcoholic liquors. The question of plague is not a local question but it is connected with the whole Presidency. The Government have already adopted some very effective measures against the plague. The distribution on an extensive scale of leaflets and posters bearing on the folly of indulging in liquor in the various Vernaculars of the Presidency will be an additional means not only of saving hundreds of valuable human lives every year, but will also be a further proof of the desire of the Government to save the people from the curse of drink. It will also show to the people that Government are actuated not by the greed of gain as is the general belief now, fostered by causes mentioned above, but that they have the best interests of the people at heart in regulating the drink traffic.

Another way in which the consumption of drink can be checked is to place the control of the number and location of liquor-shops in the hands of an extra departmental authority, or a properly constituted local Excise Committee that should be instructed to ascertain public sentiment before the opening of a liquor-shop in a locality, and to pay due deference to it, and not to ignore it as is often done at present. The Council regret very much to find that the Government do not see eye to eye with the people as regards the number and location of shops. A recent Resolution of this Government maintains that "it is necessary to provide for the retention by the officers of Government of the responsibility for fixing the number and sites of liquor-shops, on which the Government of India justly insist. It is therefore inexpedient that there should be a non-official majority on the Committee. The decision must rest with the Collector." The Council most respectfully beg to differ with the views of the Government on this subject. They can point to the unsatisfactory way in which the Bombay Committee did their duty at the bidding of the Collector as mentioned above in para. 31. If the advice and the recommendations of the Committee are not to be acted upon, the Council fail to understand why even this trouble should be undergone. Such a backward step conclusively proves that the Government are afraid that the liquor-traffic from which they derive so much revenue will be doomed if the recomendations of the Committee are acted upon liquor shops reduced at their suggestion. The Bombay Temperance Council therefore most respectfully urge the Government to reconsider the conclusions they have arrived at in this matter.

A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION SOLICITED.

Finally, the Bombay Temperance Council most earnestly appeal to the Government (1) to appoint a Joint Committee of an equal number of non-officials and "officials not connected with the Revenue Department" to investigate the causes that have led to this above-stated increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors in this Presidency, and to devise means for the effective control of the liquor traffic. The Council urge that this inquiry should be conducted under wider terms of reference than those governing the investigations of the recent Excise Committee in appointing which the Government of India's desire was "that the details of the Excise Administration should be examined by a strong Departmental Committee, with a view to ascertaining how far the practical application of accepted general principles is susceptible of improvement, having regard, on the one hand, to the special circumstances of each Prvoince, and, on the other, to what has been accomplished in other parts of India." Hence the operations of the Committee were confined only to inquiries as to the general method of departmental work, the popular view of the question being relegated to the back ground, and (2) that pending the appointment and the report of such a Committee, instructions should be issued about the necessity for a more complete realization, on the part of the officials concerned, of the general principles upon which the Excise Policy of the Government is declared to be based.

In thus frankly criticizing the action of Government, and urging the adoption of genuine Local Option, the Council would emphatically disclaim any political motives; they have the profoundest belief that their proposals are in the interests of the lasting good of the people and that they are in conformity with the highest law of righteousness. This law no Government can with impunity ignore: history, with an inflexible and unerring verdict, emphatically vindicates the statement that "righteousness exalteth a nation," and solemnly warns all rulers who rate financial or vested interests as of higher worth than moral welfare, that judgment will inevitably follow. Such a prospect, the Council earnestly desire, should never confront the Government of Bombay.

(Sd) BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
President.
D. D. GILDER,
Honorary Secretary.

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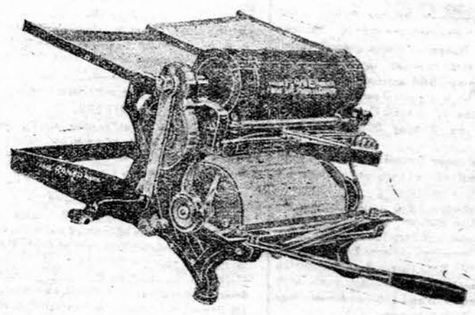

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT

A ROW AT THE TEXTILE MILLS.

Putting Iron Filings on a Strap.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Nowroji Framji, accused No. 1, who was convicted by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, of voluntarily causing hurt and was fined Rs. 201. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused in this case, Nowroji Framji and Raghoo Abba, were charged before the magistrate with voluntarily causing hurt, on the 17th September last, to Agnia Nana. The prosecution case was that the complainant had been employed in the throstle department No. 4 of the Textile Mills, and that he was working there on the above mentioned date. Accused No. 1 was the master in charge of the department, while accused No. 2 was the jobber of the department. On the evening of the 17th September, the complainant put some iron filings on the strap of his machine, with a view to making it go slower'as, he said, the threads were continually breaking, and as the men in the mill were in the habit of doing so under such circumstances. Upon this accused No. 2 went up to him and assaulted him with kicks and blows on different parts of his body. After a very short while accused No. 1 came up, assaulted him with blows and kicks and threw him down. Complainant fell unconscious. Under the orders of Police Superintendent O'Kieff, complainant was taken to the Jamsetji hospital, from which he was afterwards sent home. He was again sent to hospital later on, and was detained for treatment. Mr. Craigie, for the defence, urged that as the complainant put iron filings on the strap contrary to the rules of the mill, and as it was a dangerous thing to do, accused No. 2 got annoyed and assaulted complainant. Accused No. 1 ordered complainant to be fined eight annas. Both the accused were convicted. No. 1 was fined Rs. 201, and No. 2 was fined Rs. 30.

JUDGMENT.

The learned Chief Justice, in giving judgment on the appeal, said they had now had an opportunity of considering the argument which had been addressed to their Lordships on behalf of the Appellant, and they had come to the conclusion that they could not interfere with the conviction by the magistrate. The question which their Lordships had to decide was whether the magistrate, who saw the witnesses, had come to a wrong conclusion as to the assault on the complainant by the accused No. 1. There were only two alternatives before the Court: one that he did assault the complainant; the other that he only fined him. They had six witnesses who said that he assaulted the complainant, and three who said that he only fined him. It had been pointed out to their Lordships that there were discrepancies as to the details in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution. But that was only to be expected among persons of the class of those witnesses when under cross-examination. It was a matter of common knowledge that they added a good deal to their story when pressed in cross-examination, and his Lordship attached very little importance to the discrepancies and exaggerations which had been pointed out. In coming to a conclusion as to whether there was in fact an assault by accused No. 1, what seemed to their Lordship to be very important was the evidence of Mr. Ramsden, Superintendent of the Carding and Spinning department of the mill, who said that all the fines were not inflicted by the manager, but they required his sanction, etc. After referring to Mr. Ramsden's evidence, his Lordship said he did not see how they could differ from the conclusion arrived at by the magistrate who had seen the witnesses and disbelieved those for the defence. The story of the defence was discredited by the evidence for the prosecution, and also by the evidence of Mr. Ramsden. Then if no fine was imposed by the accused No. 1, what was the punishment which was imposed upon the complainant? That some punishment was imposed was pretty obvious from the evidence of Mr. Ramsden, who said that putting iron filings on the pulley was regarded as a serious offence. The strap might break, and the loose end might strike a person violently, and serious consequences might ensue. There was a very strong presumption that the complainant was punished in some way. Their Lordships could not hold that he was fined, and therefore it seemed that the probabilities were all in favour of the case that he was assaulted by accused No. 1. Again, if he was not assaulted by accused No. 1, his Lordship found it difficult to understand how there could have been a hostile crowd of mill hands as was deposed by Mr. O' Kieff, Police Superintendent. His Lordship could not believe that the men would have combined against the head of the department in such a way as to be under the risk of losing their situations, if merely a fine of eight annas had been imposed on one of their caste fellows. Although the witnesses for the prosecution had given their evidence with some exaggeration, their Lordships could fairly conclude that there was an assault of a definite nature committed upon the complainant by both the accused. This man was in a weak state of health; he had been suffering from malarial fever, and the attack of the accused gave him a shock, which caused a collapse lasting for some time. In his Lordship's opinion, therefore, they must confirm the conviction by the magistrate. The question of punishment had not been discussed before their Lordships, and they could not interfere with it.

Mr. Justice Russell entirely agreed with the remarks of the learned Chief Justice.

The appeal was therefore dismissed.

SKULL FRACTURED IN A FREE FIGHT.

LADKU SHENDU and Jau Shendu were sentenced each to three years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Thana, who convicted them of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Govinda Hari, which resulted in his death in the Bhiwandi dispensary in September last. The accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal has been disposed of by the Hon. Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton.

No. 1 was the Police Patel of Shirol said:—On the Gouri day on 4th September last, there was a free fight between his party and the partizans of Pandu Ghorde. Govinda's skull was fractured; Dhondu Keshav's collar-bone was broken, and seven others were injured more or less. Eight offenders were put up for trial. Out of them, the two appellants, and one Dhundia Pandu, were adjudged guilty. The appellants were sentenced as stated; Dhundia was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeals.

THE "TILAK RIOTS" AT PANDHARPUR.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the appeals, preferred by Vithu Sadhu, accused No. 1, and Shanker Babaji, accused No. 7, who were implicated in the recent "Tilak Riots" at Pandharpur, towards the end of July last, and in the attack on the bungalow of the Poona Indian Village Mission and the assault on Miss Steel a lady attached to the Mission. Twenty-two accused were tried before Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Magistrate of Sholapur. Seven of the rioters were boys of about 12 years of age; and each of them was sentenced to receive 12 stripes under the Whipping Act. No. 18 Baln Ganesh Mahamane was adjudged to be one of the two instigators of the riot, who took a leading part in organising and creating the disturbance. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default of payment, to a further term of rigorous imprisonment. Exclusive of the seven boys above mentioned, eleven persons were convicted, and the majority of them sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to fines. One of the convicted boys Tatia Balu Savant, No. 8, having been pronounced by the Civil Surgeon unfit to undergo the whipping, on account of an enlarged spleen, he was let off with a warning, his father standing surety for his future good behaviour.

Mr. Turner stated, that prior to the riots in Pandharpur, incidents happened which ultimately led to the outbreak and commotion. Keen interest was evinced by the Pandharpuris in the Tilak trial. Shops were closed when news arrived of the conviction and sentence; but the more ardent blades or rpirits of the town were not satisfied with this display, for they were desirous of making a more active demonstration than this. Various plans were hatched by Digamhar Mali, who was still at large, and by accused No. 18 Babu Ganesh Mahmani. Some of the suggestions were ambitions: attacking the katcheri, looting the treasury, smashing the railway station, cutting off the telegraph wires, and if all failed, to assault the Mission-House Bungalow. In conformity with these deliberations, the rioters decided to march on the Mission Bungalow, as the safest and easiest. The bungalow was situated at about a mile's distance from the town they proceeded onwards with cries of "Tilak ki Jai" and "Shivaji ki Jai." They had assembled at the Plague Inspection Office. They divided themselves into two separate bands, and went in by the Karegaon and the Sangola roads, respectively, shouting out the cries. The only other bungalow in the vicinity of the Mission, was the Government travellers bungalow. In the Mission bungalow, the residents were, two Australian ladies, one native preacher Nenrukh, servants, and about seventy orphan-girls. Entering the compound, the rioters surrounded the bungalow, threw stones, smashed the glass-panes of the verandah windows with sticks, stoned Nenrukh who came out, and also stoned Dayanand. Both had to fly for refuge in the bungalow. Hearing the shouts and the disturbance, Miss Steel walked right out into the compound, deliberately and courageously facing the rioters. Four or five of these offenders set upon her, struck her several times over with heavy sticks, and leaving her for dead ran away back to Pandharpur, shouting the same shouts as when they came up, and twisting a lady's hat in triumph. Overtaken by a Mission-cart on the road, they meditated an attack upon the occupants of it; but after a short scuffle, they let it go its way.

At once the doctor went to the bungalow to attend to Miss Steel, who was seriously injured. The Mamlatdar, Mr. Phadke, was on the spot in less than an hour, and commenced investigation immediately. As soon as Miss Steel regained consciousness, the Mamlatdar adjudged her case to be so serious that he took down her statements. The next day the District Superintendent of Police arrived, and personally conducted the inquiries, the majority of the accused, remarked the Magistrate, were youths under 22. They were not of an age or position to care very much personally as to whether the Tilak case ended one way or the other. There was political unrest at the bottom. And the case of No. 18 stood in a different footing from the case of the others, he being the principal abettor and instigator. An attempt to attribute the cause of the outbreak to unpopular preaching broke down on merely considering the nature of the shouts raised by the croud. The deposition of Miss Steel put it beyond doubt, that the Mission-people were very careful not to preach against idolatry, or to offend the religious susceptibilities of the populace of Pandharpur. The mischief was wrought by the wire-pullers.

From the sentences awarded to them by Mr. Turner, seven of the accused appealed to Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, who reduced the fine of No. 22, Krishna Savlaram Kasar, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200, leaving above the sentence of imprisonment. Mr. Vernon complimented the Magistrate upon his clear, careful and exhaustive inquiry, and confirmed his decision.

Dissatisfied with Mr. Vernon's Judgment, the two accused Nos. 1 and 7 presented petitions to the High Court which their Lordships rejected.

CLAIMS TO A DECEASED'S ESTATE.

ON Saturday, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dawar heard the suit brought by Byramji Jehangir against Bai Kuverbai, widow of Pallonji Dadabhoy Tarapurwalla. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, with the Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah & Co., appeared for the plaintiff, who was the sole executor of the testator, Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandhi & Co., appeared for the defendant.

The petitioner stated, that Palanji died at Tarrapur on 24th April 1897, leaving a will executed on 12th January 1887. He left a widow Ratanbai, who was also known as Kuverbai, now residing in Secunderabad; Kavasshah Edalji, husband of a predeceased daughter, Bachubai; and Kaikhushru, son of the deceased daughter. The deceased's property was estimated at Rs. 23,392, and debts Rs. 6, 500. The execution of the will was attested by Dr. E. H. R. Langley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Brigade and Presidency Surgeon at the time and by Ardeshir Meherjibhai Viejji.

Kaikhushru Kavasshah, grandson and duly constituted attorney of the widow Kuverbai, stated that he disputed the will. The half-share property should amount to Rs. 40,000; it was in the hands of Jehangir Dadabhoy, Kuverbai claimed a share in the estate.

Evidence was taken and one of the attesting witnesses to the will was examined and the hearing was adjourned.

RIGHT OF LEVYING TOLL.

Gift from the Peshwas.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar has disposed of, in Second Appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent, Gajanan Balvant Kulkarni Tipnis, sued one Krishnaji Pandurang Sathe, original defendant and appellant, to recover toll leviable by him in the exercise of his right as "Tipnis Pansare." The right set up by the plaintiff is a right to levy toll at the rate of two annas per khandy on all paddy exported from and imported into the territory of Pant Sachiv to Pen via Umber Khind in the British territory. Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for the appellant and Mr. P. B. Shingne represented the respondent.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that this right of levying and collecting toll, known as the Tipnis Pansare right, formerly vested in the representatives of two families named Tipnis and Pansare respectively, and has since been united in the person of the plaintiff as heir to the Tipnis family and as purchaser from the Pansare family under an old sale deed duly executed. The defendant, on the other hand, contended that the alleged right was not proved, and that the claim was time barred. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Pen, who awarded plaintiff's claim. He said that the right was the subject matter of litigation in the Civil Court at Pen since 1834. The Court held the right proved and it appeared that the decision was based on the receipts produced by the then plaintiff evidencing payments made to him by the Mamlatdar for the said right in Tipnis Pansares on behalf of the Government. It is thus clear that the right in question was recognised by the British Power and established in a British Court in 1834. In appeal, the District Judge of Thana confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in delvering judgment observed that it was admitted that the cause of action arose in a foreign territory, but it was contended that the suit lies in our Courts because the defendant resided in British territories. What the respondent claimed, however, is an allowance granted by the Peshwas in permanence, and such an allowance, whether secured on land or not, has been held, according to Hindu Law, to be immoveable property. (Collector of Thana versus Hari Sitaram, I. L. R. VI Bombay 546). This immoveable property is situate, in the eye of the law, in a foreign State, because on facts found, the right to levy a toll which the respondent claimed is found to arise in the territory of Pant Sachiv. To this state of facts the principle of the decision of Bombay High Court in I. L. R. 23 Bombay (Keshaw versus Vinayak) applied. It was held there that a Court in British India had no jurisdiction to try a suit for the determination of a right to or interest in immoveable property situated outside British India, where the right is denied.

In the present case His Lordship remarked the respondent's claim has been contested by the appellant and though the suit was for a money claim in respect of the toll, it was inireality a claim to immoveable property situate outside British territory. Our Courts, he said, no doubt, have jurisdiction to try actions relating to such property where the persons against whom relief is sought are living within the jurisdiction, but that is upon the ground of a contract or some equity subsisting between the parties respecting immoveables situated out of the jurisdiction (Penn versus Lord Baltimore in White and Tudor's leading cases in equity.) His Lordship said there was no contract or equity here. On the other hand, what the respondent claimed and what is found on the evidence is that the ruling power of a foreign State has assigned to the respondent the right of that power to levy toll on certain articles in that territory. The action is in the nature of an action for a penalty to recover a tax; it is analogous to an action brought in one country to enforce the revenue laws of another. In such cases it has always been held that an action will not lie outside the confines of the last mentioned State. (Sydney Municipal Council versus Bull).

The decree of the lower Court was therefore reversed and the claim rejected with costs throughout on the respondent.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar have confirmed the decree of the District Judge of Poona in a divorce suit, particulars of which have already appeared in these columns. The petitioner John Edward Hewins, now an Assistant Surgeon, S. M. Railway, Ghorapadi, sued his wife the respondent, Rose Mary Hewins, for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of her bad character. The allegation was that she committed adultery with one Andrew Justin, a Guard on the S. M. Railway at Ghorapadi, and with another Guard, Peter B. Fernandez of the North-Western Railway, Karachi.

The District Judge, after reviewing the evidence at length, observed that in this suit instituted by John Edward Hewins against Rose Mary Hewins and two others, Justin and Fernandez, the petitioner asked for much larger damages than can possibly be awarded him. The Judge however awarded Rs. 300 against Justin and Rs. 50 against Fernandez as damages and declared the marriage dissolved subject to the confirmation of the High Court. He further declared Mr. Hewins entitled to the custody of his daughter. The petitioner's costs to be borne by the respondents Justin and Fernandez.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED DETENTION OF A POSTAL LETTER.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Rustomji Jamsedji Ginwalla, Mr. Padam Pestonji Ginwalla, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Framroze Rustomji Ginwalla appeared to answer a charge of detaining and refusing to deliver a postal letter, preferred against them by Mr. Nusserwanji Nowroji Ankleseria, Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Davar, Barristers-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Merwanji of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused.

Mr. Lowndes opened the case for the prosecution. It was alleged that on or about the 17th December last a packet containing a letter addressed to the complainant by one Hussenkhan Sujatkhan from Ankleshwar arrived in Bombay by post. The address was written in Gujarati as follows: "Barrister Saheb Nusserwanji Nowroji Saheb, Colaba Station, Apollo Bunder, Bombay." The letter was by the mistake of the postal peon delivered to Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-Law, who also resided at Colaba. Mr. Saher opened the packet and found from the contents of the letter that it was not intended for him. He made a note thereon to that effect, and instead of returning the same to the Post Office handed the letter and the cover to Mr. Padam Ginwalla a cousin of the complainant, thinking that he would deliver the letter to the complainant. Mr. Padam however did not deliver it to the complainant. The latter heard nothing about it until the 23rd December, when he was informed by his brother, Mr. Manekji, that the letter was in the possession of Mr. Rustomji Ginwalla, who was complainant's brother-in-law. The same day the complainant demanded the letter from Mr. Rustomji, who refused to deliver it. On the 28th December the complainant made a complaint to the Presidency Post Master, and on the same day, accompanied a postal inspector, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Rustomji at the Petit Sanitarium where, in the presence of Messrs. Padam and Framroze, the inspector inquired of Mr. Rustomji whether he had got the letter. Mr. Rustomji admitted that the letter was then in his possession, but, it was alleged, that at the instigation of Mr. Padam and Mr. Framroze, he refused to deliver it to the inspector when the latter demanded its delivery in his official capacity. On the same day Mr. Padam wrote a letter to the complainant intimating that he had forwarded the letter to the honorary secretary of the Bar library of High Court, and suggesting that he did not know who the addressee of the packet was. Subsequently the letter and the cover were handed over to the complainant by the Bar Secretary.

Counsel said that Mr. Padam also sent a translation of the letter in question to the Advocate-General and as there was a suggestion made that the letter showed that the complainant was guilty of gross professional misconduct, the Advocate-General had held an inquiry into the case.

His Worship suggested that as the parties were cousins it would be much desirable to come to some settlement, and offered to intervene if the parties agreed to the course.

A long consultation then took place in the Magistrate's chamber between counsel on both sides and it was subsequently announced that the case had been postponed to Tuesday.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ON Saturday, Mr. Purshotamdas Mangaldas and Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Honorary Magistrates, Girgaon Bench, convicted and sentenced Rakhma Subana and two others, who were charged with ill-treating animals, to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each.

Before the Dadar Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Messrs. E. F. Allum and R. B. Mantri, six persons were charged with ill-treating animals and were sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1 each.

Before the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Messrs. Alexander Lester and Balkrishna Vinayak Vasudeo, Aana Pandu and Alikhan Serkhan were charged with ill-treating animals. The animal driven by the first accused was emaciated, while the animal driven by the second accused had broken knees. The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1 and the second accused Rs. 2.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head SULPHUR" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE TRANSFER OF ROADS.

The following Report of the Committee of the Corporation, regarding the delays involved in the transfer of Improvement Trust roads to the Municipality and the reasons why these roads are not from the outset provided with gas and water mains, is to be presented to the Corporation:—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5480, dated the 30th November 1908, to report as to the causes of the delays involved in the transfer of Improvement Trust roads to the Municipality and the reasons why these roads are not, from the outset, provided with gas and water mains and to suggest arrangements whereby all Trust roads can be equipped with gas and water mains before they are opened to the public, beg to submit the following report.

2. The Committee have very carefully considered the subject in consultation with the Municipal Executive Engineer, the Trust Engineer and the General Manager and Engineer of the Gas Company, who were good enough to attend the Committee's meeting.

3. As regards the delays that occurred in the past, the Committee understand that as the Municipal Executive declined to take over the roads until every requirement of theirs had been complied with, a good deal of time elapsed before the roads were opened to the public. Recently, however, it has been found possible to arrange for the roads being taken over by the Municipality after a joint inspection by the Trust Engineer and the Municipal Executive Engineer, on the Trust undertaking to carry out subsequently any works, such as the paving of footpaths, that it may be deemed advisable to postpone. If this policy is continued, the Committee have no doubt much unnecessary delay will be obviated in future.

4. With regard to the question of laying the gas mains, the Committee find that the Gas Company declined to spend money on laying the mains without any return for the capital expended and the Municipality did not call upon the Company to lay the mains while the road operations were in progress, as it was understood that under the existing contract with the Gas Company it was not competent to the Municipality to require the Company to lay mains under streets which were not declared public. The Improvement Trust, on the other hand, with the concurrence of the Commissioner, considered it unnecessary to incur the expense of laying the mains when the work could be done subsequently at the entire expense of the Gas Company on the roads being declared public by the Commissioner. The Committee, however, learn with satisfaction that the Trust has recently come to an arrangement with the Gas Company in connection with the main road in the Mathew Road Street Scheme (extension of Queen's Road to the new overbridge) which seems to present a very fair solution of the difficulties mentioned above. Under this arrangement the Gas Company will lay the mains in trenches that will be provided while the road is under construction and the Trust will pay to the Company interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the cost of the main from the date of completion of laying the main to the date when it is brought into use for the lighting of the street. The Committee trust that it may be found possible to come to a similar arrangement in other cases in the future.

5. The objection raised by the Municipal Executive to lay water mains in the Trust roads whilst under construction was based on the same considerations as those that influenced the Gas Company in reference to the gas mains. As considerable time must elapse before houses are built on such roads and the demand for water created, the Municipality declined to lock up its capital without any return in considering such loss of interest two other counterbalancing factors have not been taken into account. In the first place, if the mains are laid in the Trust roads at the outset the consolidation of the new road surface and the building operations on the new frontages will be greatly facilitated and the loss to the Municipality of interest on capital spent on laying water-mains will at least to some extent be made good by the charges for water for these purposes. Moreover such an arrangement would obviate the necessity for cutting up the roads after they are made for laying the pipes and will thus save to the Municipality considerable charges in respect of road maintenance. To cut trenches for laying pipes, to refill the trenches and to remake the roads costs a good deal, and the surface and foundation of the roads are much deteriorated in the process, for when a road is thus disturbed after it is once made it can never again be restored to its original condition. The Committee are of opinion that this consideration should alone suffice to induce the Corporation to lay the water mains in the Trust roads whilst they are under construction, and they beg to recommend that the Commissioner be requested to issue immediate orders for giving effect to this proposal in connection with the new Mathew Road now under construction.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL SCOTS.

Farewell Speech by General Greenfield.

AT a farewell parade at Colaba on Saturday morning by the Royal Scots, Brigadier- General Greenfield, G.O.C., addressed the Regiment as follows:—Colonel Bunbury, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 2nd Battalion, [the Royal Scots,—It is now three years since your Battalion came under my command, and I can confidently say that I would not ask for a better Regiment to take with me anywhere. I have read the remarks made by General Stuart-Wortley, when bidding farewell to your 1st Battalion at Shornoliffe, and can only say that they apply equally to the 2nd Battalion, only probably more so.

A high standard of smartness and efficiency has been maintained throughout your stay in this Brigade. On two occasions the Regiment has been called out in aid of the civil power, on the last under very trying conditions. These difficult duties were invariably performed with the utmost cheerfulness, with a high sense of discipline, and a true soldierlike spirit. Your conduct and discipline in quarters and in the town have left nothing to be desired.

Your have maintained your physical efficiency in a remarkable manner and the Regiment has led the way in all games and manly sports. The Association Football team of the Royal Scots attained a great name throughout India, and will long be remembeed in the annals of Bombay athletics.

Your fine Band and Pipers have been a source of much pleasure to all classes in Bombay, and their departure will be greatly regretted. I feel sure that I voice the feeling of all Bombay when I say that we are very sorry to lose you; however, what is Bombay's loss will be Edinburgh's gain, and I am glad to hear that your native city is preparing a fitting reception for you. In bidding you farewell I wish you a safe and prosperous voyage and the best of good fortune in the future.

For myself, I shall always retain the most pleasant memories of my association with the Regiment, and I am proud to have had you under my command.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Wilson College Literary Society was held on Saturday in the Hall of the college, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan presiding. There were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

The audience were at the outset treated to English and Indian music, vocal and instrumental. A very interesting programme of recitations was then gone through.

The following are extracts from the annual report, which was read by Mr. P. G Shah, Honorary Secretary:—The financial condition of the Society was on the whole satisfactory, though not so good as that of the preceding year when we had 538 members, as compared with 495 members this year. The reading-room as well supplied with good newspapers, magazines and periodicals. During the year under report, twelve meetings were arranged. Although the Managing Committee have reasons to congratulate themselves on being able to arrange for a larger number of weekly meetings than last year the interest displayed by the students was very feeble, as the average attendance was only about 50 out of a college roll of over 500 students. There was also a lack of students willing to take up subjects for discussion, as will be seen from the fact that several gentlemen introduced subjects more than once. The attendance of lady students during the year under report was also less than in the year 1907, during which, as in previous years, a paper was read by one of the lady students. The Managing Committee left no stone unturned to create a healthy spirit of interest in these meetings, by arranging for a large number of debates and even by offering several prizes for the best essay or discussion, but the apathy of the students has not yet been removed. However, the Committee suggest to the college authorities that the Saturday classes should meet at 11 a.m., or that a half holiday should be given on Wednesdays, so that the students may be free to attend the weekly meetings on these afternoons, without having to complain of long hours. With reference to the Annual Lectures the Managing Committee have introduced an innovation in the course followed during previous years. Instead of being crowded within the short period of a week or two in the second term, when the students are hard pressed by examinations, the lectures will be distributed throughout the whole year, so arranged as to take place at least every month during each term. We hope that the interest will be thus maintained and that no inconvenience will be experienced by the students. One lecture has been already delivered in January by the Lord Bishop of Bombay on "Some Ideals of Oxford Education", and others will follow in due course. The most promising feature, however, of the work of the year under report is that which concerns "The Wilsonian", the proposed magazine of the Society. The wish so often expressed and reiterated has been at last realised, and the retiring Managing Committee have the pleasure of announcing that preparations have been made, which will enable the next Managing Committee to publish the first issue before the end of this term. The cordial thanks of the Managing Committee are due to the Principal and the Professors, for the uniform interest they have been taking in the work of the Society by presiding over the weekly meetings and by helping in various ways."

Mr. Akbar Ali Mirza moved the adoption of the report, which was passed. Mr. K. G. Naik proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee, to which Mr. Shah replied.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan addressing the meeting expressed the satisfaction with which he met the many students, past and present, of the college on that occasion. The Society was somewhat curious [illegible] college. Students were enrolled as its members as they entered the college. That would explain the phenomenal growth of the Society. But the useful members were those who attended the meetings of the Society. It had been stated that the poor attendance at those meetings was due to inconvenient hours. The suggested change in the hours had however been favourably received and was likely to be soon carried out. With regard to the Reading Room, he hoped in future more attention would be paid to the more solid kind of periodical literature. As regarded the starting of the "Wilsonian," its success would depend upon the character of the contributions, upon the amount of them that they could get from ex-students, and upon subscriptions. In conclusion he wished the Society great success in the future.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE REFORM SCHEME.

ON behalf of the Deccan Moslem League, the following representation has been forwarded by telegram to H. E. the Viceroy, by Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Secretary of the League.

Your Excellency,—At a meeting of the Deccan Moslem League held at Poona on Friday, the following representation to your Excellency's Government regarding the position of the Mahomedan community, and particularly the Mahomedans of the Bombay Presidency under the reform scheme was adopted. I have ventured to request your Excellency's acceptance of it by wire in view of the great urgency of the question. This League cordially endorses the prayer of the London Branch of the League to Lord Morley and the representation of the All India Moslem League to your Excellency, with one important modification. It regards it as essential that the Moslem Representatives in the Councils shall be Moslems in as much as it will be contrary to the best interests of the community to allow non-Moslems to contest Moslem seats especially in Provinces where Moslems are in a minority and where their influence is weakened by lack of education and political organisation. Upon this point the deputation to Lord Morley accurately represented our national views. The League would further strongly urge that Bombay is entitled to separate representation on the Imperial Legistative Council instead of being grouped with Madras which has only a third of its Mahomedan population, for alternative membership. The Moslem population of the Bombay Presidency is almost equal to that of the United Provinces which is conceded separate representation under the scheme, and is second to none in India in wealth enterprise and knowledge of affairs. We would therefore press that the number of Moslem representatives on the Imperial Council be increased from five to six, which would allow Bombay continuous representation and permit of the creation of a sixth constituency by the linking of Madras with the Central Provinces and Burma. This amendment is also desirable in order to cancel the disproportionate representation of Northern India which would otherwise secure four seats or more, leaving only one for the southern half including the old and important Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

The League also desires to call the attention of your Excellency's Government to the inadequacy of the representation reserved for the Moslems under the scheme in the Local Council. As the Moslems constitute six and a half millions out of a total populatton in the Province of twenty:one mellions, they contend that the proportion of seats reserved for them should be five instead of three as proposed. In further support of this claim they would point to the position of Sind which is almost wholly a Mahomedan Province.

DEPARTURES.

Floria Rubattino s. s. "R. Rubattino."

Passengers per Italian Mail s. s. "R. Rubattino," Captain L. Mancini, sailing to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed, at 4-45 p. m. (Standard Time) sharp, to-day, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to-day, with their luggage and kit.

Abele, Rev Fr G
Arena, Mr G
Agnes, Sister K
Alexander, Major C H
Alpin, Col P J H
Brandis, Capt A
Biscoe, Capt H V and Mrs
Bellavita, Lieut S
Bucele, Mr G
Cere, Rev L A and Mrs and children.
Camley, Mrs L L Mc
Camley, Master H Mc
Clan, Rev R Mrs, Miss and 2 children
Ceppela, Mr C
Cox, Miss A M
Colonnelle, Mr R
Carner, Rev A R and Mrs and infant
Donsi, Mr N
Dysen, Miss C C
Elliot, Capt E H H
Emilie, Mr L
Florentin, Rev B
Fess, Mr C W and Mrs and Miss
Felchini, Mr S
Grima, Mr
Gerhard, Rev P and Mrs and children
Giles, Mrs C D
Hilker, Miss C
Hunk, Mr L T and Mrs, children and European nurse
Isaac, Miss Mc
Jones, Mr F R
Johnson, Miss R
John, Rev A, Mrs and children
Little, Miss A
Mascall, Lieut M E
Menre, Rev P, Mrs and children
Morgan, Capt H A
Mattew, Rev Fr
Motskus, Rev A
Padamjee, Mr F D
Paterson, Mrs H B and children
Penny, Mr H E G
Rogerson, Mr E
Romeo, Mr B
Renton, Maj C C and Mr
Restane, Mr A
Revnell, Mr and Mrs
Seala, Mr G
Sevier, Mrs C S
Schutz, Rev M, Mrs and children
Torre, Mr P
Thomas, Mr S
Vogel, Mr I Ph, Ph D
Wright, Miss L S
Ward, Capt F M and Mrs
Whitehead, Capt J, Mrs and infant.

Per s.s. "Praga," Feb. 15.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's Steamer "Praga," to-day, from the Victoria Dock, No. 7. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, No. 7, at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 2 p. m. sharp:—

Bradberry, Mr and Mrs C F
Bezze Revd. C F
Casalmati, Mr
Gaussens, Capt J R
Gutwasser, Mr
Hayes Canon, Mr
Hayes, Mrs
Hayes, Miss
Hermolink, Mrs
Hermolink, Revd
Felter, Mr L W
Morrison, Mr
Nicolas, Capt, Mrs F C
O'Keilly, Mr
Pass de Lt
Thomsides, Mr
Wachsmuth, Miss
Zeronnian, Mr H
Zouras, Mr S M

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 15th February.

1. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 3rd March and conclude with the Annual Inspection on the afternoon of Saturday, the 20th March.

2. There will be a drill at the Riding School on Tuesday the 16th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commdg. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL, R. A.

Bombay, 15th February.

564 DUTIES.

Orderly Officer for the week.
Lieut. A. Saunders next for duty 2nd Lieut. E. T. Lambert. Orderly Sergeants Sergt. T. W. Venn, and Sergt. B. Barker.

565 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

6" B.L.C. and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Cup Teams, at Mahaluxmi Port, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

566 PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will Fire their Elementary Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Gun at Mahaluxmi on Sunday the 21st instant at 10 a.m.

Dress, Khaki and Helmets.

It is requested that as many men as possible will turn out for next Saturday so as to enable them to learn their positions for firing on the following day (Sunday).

567 D. R. F. CLASS.

The Depression Range Finding class will meet at the B. V. A. Club to-day the 15th instant, at 7 p.m. for Instructions on the Mahaluxmi Instrument.

568 E. E. COMPANY.

Parade at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock Forts for Defence Light Manning.

As both Forts are being manned it is requested that all hands will turn out.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

On Friday, the 26th instant, at 7-15 p. m. Artillery Practice will be held in Fort Middle Ground, with seven 6 inch guns; the Range to be cleared will be "D" with special arrangements. No vessels should be anchored within the range.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 15th February.

727. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters to-day Monday the 15th instant, at 6-30 p. m.

728 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class firing on the following days:—

Thursday the 18th
Friday the 19th

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

729. Strength.—The undernamed having left the station are struck off the strength:—

No. 5258	Vol.	B Lobes	"D" Coy.
No. 5972	"	E Brooks	
No. 5875	"	N D'Santos	
No 6194	"	H Doveton	
No. 6224	"	E Dady	
No. 6495	"	C Conning	
No. 6167	"	A Cabral	
No. 6130	"	P F Coelho	
No. 6493	"	A G Arklie	
No. 4126	"	P E Hogan	
No. 5698	"	C Nicholas	
No. 6676	"	P V Sharp	
No. 6491	"	J E Peters	
No. 6452	"	S E Rose	
No. 6349	"	R P Lewis	" " Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE honour of being the originator of the custom of sending Christmas cards is (according to the "Manchester Guardian") claimed for two persons—the Rev. Edward Bradley, far more widely known by his pen name of "Cuthbert Bede," the author of "Verdant Green," and Mr. J. C. Horsley, B.A. Mr. Bradley certainly designed a

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OF

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AND

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1909.

THE TANGLE IN INDIA.

Two eminent Anglo-Indians in the February magazines discuss the situation in India, in articles which will command attention. First of these is Mr. Justice Beaman, who writes in the *Empire Review*; the other, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, fomerly Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and a member of the Viceroy's Council, who writes in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The former article was written and in type before the publication of Lord Morley's despatch, the latter after it; but we doubt if the views expressed have undergone any considerable modification since the proposals of the Secretary of State were laid before Parliament. Sir Charles Crosthwaite styles Lord Morley's scheme an ill-judged and dangerous experiment, and we presume Mr. Beaman would also, though in other words, judging from the general tone of his article, which we reproduce elsewhere. The learned Judge declines point-blank to accept the principle that we received India in trust for her people, and regards it as dangerous doctrine. Says he: "We were never entrusted by any people or peoples of India with the temporary government upon the footing of trustors and trustees. There is surely nothing in the manner of our acquisition of India which can give colour to these pleasant allusions." And Mr. Beaman would have us substitute fact for falsehood, declare that the origin of our rule in India was conquest, that our paramount object should be the maintenance of British supremacy, to hold India for England. "We did not take India nor do we keep India for the sake of Indians," but we believe and have every right to believe that "governing India as we do, our rule makes for the greatest happiness and the greatest material prosperity of the greatest number."

If we declare that we took India solely in the interests of England we speak the unchallengable truth. But it is only if we assert that we hold India in the interests of England that we can deny the demands, or some of the demands, of the people for a larger share in the administration of the country. Whether we ought to profess we hold India for the Indians or for ourselves, or for both, matters little considering the tendency of the age, and though the result of the adverse criticism, in some quarters, of Lord Morley's scheme lead to its modification, it will certainly not turn back the hand of time. We have made concession after concession for which the country has not been ripe—a fact which was sufficiently admitted when prominent Congressists confessed they could not reasonably expect more than is now offered for at least a quarter of a century. It cannot be truthfully asserted that the people of this country are yet able to appreciate, much less intelligently to exercise, the privileges Lord Morley's scheme offers them. Anticipating that scheme by several months Mr. Beaman warned would-be reformers that the educated Indians represented a class, and a small class, who wanted to be put in authority over thousands who detest them and kept in authority over thousands who despise them, by the force of British arms—a demand as preposterous as it is selfish. The writer's views were then—and presumably now are—that it would not be politic, still less would it be just, to surrender any really important part of the administration to an insignificant faction which certainly would not command either respect or confidence, merely because that faction has learned in our schools and colleges the arts of political declamation and some of the methods of Western agitation.

In the minds of many moderate Indians the wisdom of enlarging the Councils is doubted from the very fear of the opportunities which will be afforded for political declamation. "There will be much more talk than work," said a prominent Hindu gentleman only the other day; "business will be delayed instead of expedited." And Sir Charles Crosthwaite was doubtless pondering over the tendency to talk rather than work when he attributed the spread of anarchy to the extraordinary slowness of Government to act, to its want of foresight, alertness and promptitude. Too much time is devoted to mere speech-making and in the enlarged Councils the evil will not be minimised. Sir Charles Crosthwaite sees many more rocks ahead and warns the Secretary of State that India has to be governed in India, and everything which may weaken the Governor-General in Council is dangerous—"the appointment of an Indian to be one of the Governor-General's colleagues must have that effect in many ways and will increase the pernicious tendency which has been growing for some years past to turn the government of India into a telegraphic duet between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy." If the principle on which we act is to be India for the Indians, the sooner we hand over the country and withdraw the better. If it is to be India for the English we must concede nothing; but if for both—and that is undoubtedly the principle upon which the administration will hereafter be based—concessions must be granted, but granted warily and with far less profligacy than the so-called educated classes demand. In the words of Mr. Beaman—we must give "impartial justice, universal toleration for all, freeing ourselves from some at least of the embarrassments and illogicalities arising out of the attempt to make our practice harmonise with the extensive and subtle obligations between imaginary trustors and the Government as their trustee." It must never be forgotten by either them or us that England keeps India simply because it suits England to do so.

WILL CHINA GIVE UP OPIUM-SMOKING?

It is not often that Memorials from officials printed in the "Official Gazette" are so frank as one from T'ai Pu, the Tartar General of Ning-hsia, a garrison town on the Yellow River in the Great Wall of China, and on the border of Mongolia and the Kansu province. T'ai Pu refers to the explicit decrees from the Throne ordering the suppression of opium-smoking, and he animadverts in virile and picturesque language on the danger of the national disgrace remaining unobliterated for want of vigour in applying the royal orders. He admits having received commands to forward a list of opium-smokers in the garrison of Ning-hsia, but, as he says they number at least fifty or sixty per cent. of the entire garrison, he cannot draw up and publish the orders prohibiting opium-smoking and give a list of those "failing to break themselves of the habit" in the time allowed. He believes that the mere issue of stern orders—which he calls in Chinese idiom, "a clap of thunder and a high wind"—forbidding the opium habit, unless accompanied by a suggestion of how to cure it, would result "in opium-smokers combining in order to hoodwink their superiors." An accurate scrutiny could not be carried out by one or two men, and the prohibition would end by being merely nominal. All promulgation of orders about the reduction in area of cultivation of the poppy and the demand for a report from the provinces recording this reduction, T'ai Pu dubs as mere "official phraseology," red tape, in common English. He even ventures to criticise the report of the Ministry of Finance which states that 45 piculs represent the consumption of opium in the province of Kansu, during "the 33rd year of Kuang-hsu. . . which, if true, would indicate due vigour in the local officials and a steady advance in the suppression of opium cultivation." But he sees reason to doubt all this fine result, inasmuch as the officials sent to investigate the opium conditions in Kansu arrived when the poppy harvest was over, and had to rely for information on the statistics of the local officials and the tax-collectors "which are absolutely untrustworthy evidence." The Manchu city of Ning-hsia, T'ai Pu, requires at least 200,000 ounces of opium per annum for its smokers. The forty-five piculs reported to be the total consumption of the province is only 72,000 ounces, a mere trifle for even its one city of Ning-hsia. "Who will be deluded into the belief that the total consumption of the whole province is only this amount?" says this practical man. If the Throne gives ear to this sort of statement, and takes it as a proof that the opium habit will be eradicated in a few years, "the harm accruing will be simply incalculable." Another district in Kiang-si is put down in the report as producing only 660 ounces of opium. "Such a statement would find no credence from the first passer-by," says T'ai Pu, and he adds; "The facts in Kansu and Kiang-si being as above recorded, the amount of misrepresentation in the rest of the Empire can be readily imagined." The General is not without an idea on the subject of true remedial legislation, for he suggests a method of compulsory treatment for opium-smokers in the Tartar city of Ning-hsia, and proposes that as orders for the gradual reduction of poppy cultivation have proved so unreliable, it should be absolutely prohibited next year. This stern advocate of the policy of "thorough" was fortunate in having his candid criticism of the official report printed in the "Official Gazette" of December 17, 1908, instead of its being burked or pigeon-holed. But if it meets the eye of the local officials and tax-collectors of Kansu or Kiang-si, they will not love him for exposing their poor attempt at carrying out the behests of the Throne, and the reckless statements they embodied in their report. The Peking correspondent of the "Times" who sent home the text of the Tartar General's Memorial, considers that however unreliable the figures in the Report of the Finance Ministry may be, there is abundant testimony that diminution both in the cultivation of the poppy and in the consumption of opium has been effected This should be eminently satisfactory to all who hope to see China a great nation. There are some friends of China who do not take so optimistic a view. Count de Lesdain, who travelled through China three years ago, believed from what he saw there then, that as long as all, or almost all, of the well-to-do Chinese continue to smoke opium the nation will never arise from its apathy. The habit, he declared, is engrained and apparently ineradicable in every man who can indulge it. It is so strong that its devotee would spend his last cash in buying a moment of opium bliss, and when money is gone, he would sell everything, even his wife, sooner than forego it. A good many determined Tartar Generals like T'ai Pu are required to destroy so powerful an enemy of the Chinese as opium seems to be.

URAN AND REWAS.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company has promptly risen to the attractions of the islands across the harbour and has provided the means for carrying out the ideas of Government regarding the extension of Bombay on the other side of the water. There are excellent sites, fine sands and pure air, all within twenty minutes of Modi Bunder and now that the Navigation Company has shown the way we may expect to find advantage taken of them in a beneficial manner. First of all, however, the Company desires to develop Uran and with that object in view will from to-day run a special and more frequent service there in order to meet the increased traffic which they feel sure will now be added to by the Kennedy Sea Face being closed to such of the residents as have been accustomed in the past to camp out there during the three or four months immediately preceding the monsoon. The S. L. "Serendib" has been specially converted for this service, and went on a trial trip last Saturday afternoon. The agents of the line are of opinion that if a speedy and more frequent service with Uran existed, it would be an inducement for dwellers from the congested areas within the town of Bombay to emigrate to the more salubrious air of Uran. We believe they are right, and trust the experiment will prove profitable.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arcadia" were Lord Melgund, Professor Lees-Smith and Major the Hon. A. Hamilton Russell.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S magnificent fleet of Napier motor cars, which are intended for the use of His Highness during his stay in Bombay, left Hyderabad by special train on Sunday evening, and arrived in Bombay yesterday.

THE P. and O. Company have the "Pioneer" understands, practically decided to withdraw the "Isis" and "Osiris" from the run between Port Said and Brindisi, as they are now not large enough to carry Mails. Big steamers will once more touch at Brindisi to pick up or land passengers and Mails. It is not yet decided when the change will be made.

OUR Correspondent wires from Bhownagar:—To the already large number of panthers that have fallen to the unerring rifle of His Highness the Maharaja one more was added on the 10th instant. This find was about 20 miles from Botad and His Highness was given a warm reception by land holders of the Kathi and other classes from Sarvai and the neighbouring villages.

MR. P. F. WARNER, the well known Middlesex cricketer, in a communication to the "Westminster Gazette," states that the leading cricketers in Australia, who are protesting against the percentage which the Australian Board of Control intends to take from the proceeds of the next Australian Eleven's tour in England, unduly flatter themselves, if they believe that the Marylebone Club will not receive a team which does not include them. While England regrets the dispute, she recognises, he adds, that the leading players are adopting a perfectly straight attitude in saying that it is very probable the £600 offered them will be insufficient. No question of secret payments had been raised.

THOUGH neither the Department of Justice at Washington nor the Federal Attorney at New York will admit that the Government intend to take any action with regard to the President's conflict with the Press over the Panama Canal, it is generally believed, a New York correspondent writes, that the papers relating to the Canal purchase have been forwarded to the United States Attorney, Mr. Stimson, in New York, for preparation of a libel suit against these publishers who reflected on the transaction. The President has been advised, it is said, that a method of prosecution has been found. From a semi-official source it is said that the President is deeply interested in the case and that those charged with the prosecution realise that they will earn his gratitude if their efforts are successful.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

French Opinion.

ENGLAND FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JANUARY 29.

IT is expected here that the visit of King Edward to Berlin will be the occasion of a happy Press "detente" between England and Germany, which would greatly tend to improve the general international situation. France certainly would welcome the removal of distrust and the growth of a better feeling between the two countries and is believed to be working through her Russian ally to that end. Moreover were England and Germany good friends France must profit, since Germany could not fail to recognise the necessity of substituting amenity for asperity and constitution for brusqueness in her dealings with so sincere a friend of England as France has become. As regards the Anglo-French entente, French Ministers lose no opportunity of making appreciative reference to it in their official utterances, and of expressing satisfaction on account of the Anglo-Russian Agreement which they regard as of unmitigated benefit to the cause of peace. Referring lately to the Persian crisis, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the Anglo-Russian Agreement was the best guarantee for a satisfactory settlement of affairs in Persia. The Republic supported Anglo-Russian policy in Persia. Royalists and Bonapartists have been displaying some activity of late by the more or less futile demonstrations in which it is their habit from time to time to indulge. Following the assault upon President Faillieres came a series of student disturbances at the Sorbonnal and the Faculty of Medicine organized by Royalist and Bonapartist students and journalists. The rioting which was of a determined and systematic character resulted in a number of arrests, mostly of youths between 18 and 20, who were sentenced to fines and various short terms of imprisonment. In the course of the rioting at the Sorbonne counter-demonstrations were organized by the Republican students who defended the Professors. A movement, not inspired by party rancour, is afoot in the Faculty of Medicine for the entire subordination of purely "ex cathedra" instruction to professional courses and practical work and that the curriculum as a whole should be approximated to the English and German systems of training.

THE GUILLOTINE IN FRANCE.

Another execution has taken place in France, this time at Carpentras of a man named Remy Danvers who brutally murdered his master and mistress. This man like the others whose heads lately fell into the basket was to the last buoyed up by confident expectation that he wold escape the scaffold since for so long a period the death penalty had been regularly commuted by the President [illegible] sentence of death in France are never informed beforehand when they are to suffer. All the warning that the convict receives is to be awakened some morning about 6 o'clock by the entrance of the Governor of the Jail, the head jailor and the executioner with his assistants into his cell when he learns that in an hour later he will be conducted to the guillotine. On the occasion of the execution of Danvers there were three other murderers lying in prison whose death sentences were commuted by the President into penal servitude for life. The scene at Carpentras was very similar to that at the recent execution near Lille, an immense and more or less ribald crowd filling the public place before the scaffold, uttering yells and cries of joy and shouting "bravo" when the knife fell.

THE EARTHQUAKES.

Strong, but fortunately very brief, shocks of earthquake recur from time to time at Messina, Reggio and in the surrounding country, but causing no loss of life and not much damage beyond the collapse of walls and facades of ruined houses still left standing. A number of other Italian cities have been visited by these transient shocks. No damage of any consequence is repeated, but very great alarm has been caused owing to fear that these visitations might portend a catastrophe similar to that of Messina. A lady of my acquaintance writes to me from Florence that the shock felt there was most alarming, it came about 1-30 a.m. and caused her to leap from bed to the middle of the room in an agony of apprehension. A large number of survivors from the Messina earthquake have returned to what was once their beautiful city, intent upon recovering what they can of their property and personal belongings from the debris of their ruined houses. Owing to the very prevalent practice among people in Sicily as in other parts of Italy of hoarding in their homes securities, coin, jewels, plate and valuable property generally, the value of the property lying buried under the ruins of Messina must be very large indeed, and the loss of it must mean absolute ruin to thousands of the survivors. During a week or so after the earthquake, bands of marauders pillaged where they could, but owing to the difficulty of getting at valuables lying beneath masses of masonry and other debris their plunder could not have been of large amount. Then rigorous martial law was established and still prevails under which all looters and marauders were shot at sight. At present the General in command is besieged by applications from the owners or tenants of ruined houses for permission to excavate in the debris to search for their property. But as in Italy generally, people in Messina lived in flats. Hence the General commanding in Messina has hitherto refused permits for excavation in the ruins of any particular house unless representatives from all the families inhabiting the various flats in the building were present. The building of temporary habitations and the distribution of relief in money or provisions, and other necessaries is, according to the Rome correspondent of the "Times," proceeding very slowly. This correspondent says. It is grievous to relate that, though a month has elapsed since the catastrophe, there are still many villages in Calabria which have received no relief at all and even in Reggio and Messina some portion of the population are still but half clothed and scantily fed. Nobody could have expected that wooden shelters should be erected at once, though one cannot but think that a little forethought would have ensured their provision more quickly; but at least it might have been expected that the other and more simple needs of food and clothing would have been more fully supplied long before this. This was not a matter for the Government, and the public officials are blameless. But it is a matter which affects the administration of the private charity given so generously all over Italy and abroad for the precise purpose of remedying immediate wants and preventing the suffering which might occur before the more comprehensive measures of the Government could be carried into effect. The Central Relief Fund has now reached over £600,000. No account has been given lately of its expenditure, which is relatively small. The Vatican Fund is over £100,000, and the Church, with its admirable organization, seems to be spending the money rapidly and with great good sense. According to the records furnished by siesmographic instruments in several parts of Europe and Africa an earthquake of appalling magnitude and of over an hour's duration must have occurred somewhere on the surface of the globe on the morning of January 23. The centre of this disturbance is localised by all the European siesmographic experts at some place about 2,500 or 3,000 miles west of the Mediterranean, but up to the present no intelligence seems to have reached Europe of any such great disaster in the East.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

The news telegraphed from Constantinople and Sofia on January 25 that the Bulgarian Government had issued orders for the mobilization of the 8th (Stara zagora) military division, came as an unpleasant surprise to the European public, inured though it must be to the critical situations constantly arising in the Near East since Bulgaria and Austria perpetrated their fatal "coups" to the detriment of Turkey. That smouldering embers abound in the whole Balkan region is unfortunately true, but the strenuous efforts of diplomacy have hitherto succeeded in preventing them from bursting into flame. The ardour of young nationalities like Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria, aspiring for development at the expense of their neighbours, is also tempered by the fact that the present rigorous winter weather does not favour military operations. What may happen in the spring is not looked forward to very hopefully. Negotiations between Sofia and Constantinople have been proceeding in very dilatory fashion on account, in the first place, of Bulgaria's reluctance to make what Turkey considers adequate pecuniary compensation for the seizure of the Eastern railway and the release of Bulgaria from Turkish suzerainty. Another and still more serious point has arisen, owing to the Turkish proposal, which was not at first formally made by the Porte but only mooted to the Foreign Embassies, to the effect that Turkey might accept a reduced pecuniary compensation on account of Bulgaria provided that the Porte were indemnified by territorial concessions in the direction of Eastern Roumelia. Later on the Porte would appear to have made to Bulgaria a formal demand for the rectification of the Eastern Rumelian frontier; such at least is the statement made in the Sobranje by General Paprikoff, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, who said that owing to demand of the Porte and the large concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier, Bulgaria felt compelled to take defensive measures. The orders given by the War Office did not, however, at present amount to complete mobilization, but if it were thought necessary for the protection of the national territory the Government would proceed to complete mobilization. The portions of Bulgarian territory which Turkey is stated to claim and to threaten with invasion extends south-west from the frontier railway station at Hebibchevo to the river Arda. It forms part of the Irjali district, a great portion of which was [illegible] by the Berlin Treaty, but was restored to Turkey in 1886. All this district on both sides of the present frontier is inhabited by Moslem Bulgarians. Its possession would be of strategical importance to Turkey as an occupying force would threaten the railway from Hebibchevo to Philippopolis. The Bulgarian Government has despatched a Note to the Powers justifying its military precautions on the frontier. The Turkish press generally discuss the question in moderate terms without expressing Chauvinist or alarmist views. In Official Turkish circles there is energetic repudiation of the Bulgarian suggestion that Turkey intended to occupy strategical positions on the Bulgarian side of the frontier by a coup de main. It is understood that Turkey was prepared to accept 125,000,000fr. (£5,000,000) from Bulgaria as compensation for all material losses including the railway, but that Bulgaria pleaded inability to raise more than 100,000,000 fr. (£4,000,000) of the amount demanded, and the raising of the questions of territorial compensation appears to have been due to this disability. One unfavourable element in the situation is that the Bulgarian army in which the Macedonian element is strongly represented is eager for war and this military party being convinced that a conflict with Turkey sooner or later is inevitable and that immediate action would best favour Bulgaria's chances.

At St. Petersburg the Bulgarian military measures are regarded as unprovoked and unjustifiable. In a despatch to the Ottoman Commissioner at Sofia the Porte declares that there has been no increase of Ottoman forces at Adrianople and that Turkey is still desirous of a pacific settlement of existing differences. Negociations are still proceeding with regard to the terms of the protocol of the Austro-Turkish Agreement concerning Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Porte, naturally solicitous to do the best it can for the Moslems of Bosnia has proposed some additions to the original draft of the protocol stipulating, (1) the abandonment by Austria-Hungary of her policy of interference with the proprietary rights of Bosnian Moslems; (2) protection for the religious rights of Moslems on the same principle that mention is made of the Sultan Khalif's name in the Friday prayer obtains not only among Mahomedans of the Ottoman Empire and Egypt, but, with the full consent of the British authorities, among the majority of the co-religionists in India, who have never been in any relations of political dependence on Turkey. It is understood that Austria, while agreeing to the other articles of the protocol, will object to the clause by which the Bosnian Moslems remain dependent, in so far as concerns the appointment of religious dignitaries, on the Sheikh-ul-Islam, unless the Porte agrees to make formal recognition of the Austrian protectorate over the Catholics of Albania. Notwithstanding a disposition on the part of Austria-Hungary to regard a conference of the Powers as unnecessary if an agreement is arrived at between her and Turkey and of certain indications that the Porte may take a similar view there is no doubt that the other Powers will maintain the necessity of a conference to take note of the manner in which the Berlin Treaty has been modified by the events of the past year. The conference may not, however, pronounce for the international control of Bosnia and Herzegevina with a constitutional and autonomous regime in these provinces under Austro-Hungarian suzerainty. This is the scheme so strongly advocated by Servia and Montenegro as the minimum of their demands, to say nothing of other compensations.

(Continued on page 8.)

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

END OF THE ROYAL VISIT.

Departure from Berlin.

CHANNEL CROSSED IN A GALE.

SATISFACTORY POLITICAL ASSURANCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

Their Majesties have left Berlin, after receiving most hearty farewells from crowds in the streets.

Lord Crewe conferred with Prince von Bulow yesterday.

Reuter (Berlin) learns authoritatively that the result of the political conversations between the Anglo-German statesmen in Berlin is regarded, by the English side, as eminently satisfactory, and to have produced an excellent effect on Anglo-German relations.

Prince von Bulow was assured that Great Britain welcomed the Morocco Agreement, as tending to foster good feeling between France and Germany, thereby influencing the consolidation of friendly relations between Britain and Germany.

Both sides declared that their policy in the Near East was the preservation of peace and the maintenance of the *status quo* and to support the new regime in Turkey.

The conversations also resulted in a general and entirely satisfactory discussion of the policy of the two countries.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Their Majesties have arrived in London. They crossed the Channel in a gale.

Reuter telegraphs from Berlin that Prince von Bulow declares that the visit has evoked sincere satisfaction on the German side and justifies the expectation that an understanding for political aims between the two Empires will be strengthened.

The discussion on the Balkan question revealed a far-reaching agreement for the preservation of peace. Prince von Bulow hopes that the public of both countries will follow the pacific aims of their Rulers and statesmen.

LATER.

Five new streets in Berlin have been named after British towns.

THE LINCOLN CENTENARY.

America Jubilant.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

America is enthusiastically celebrating the centenary of President Lincoln. There is a general holiday.

President Roosevelt, Mr. Bryce, and Viscount Takahira were prominent speakers in different places.

President Roosevelt laid the corner-stone of a memorial building which is being erected to shelter the log-cabin in which Lincoln was born at Hodgenville, Kentucky.

NEW ZEALAND LINER WRECKED.

Feared Heavy Loss of Life.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The New Zealand liner the "Penguin" has been wrecked off Cape Trawhiti. It is feared that many lives have been lost.

LATER.

The s.s. "Penguin" went ashore in a gale at midnight. The passengers and crew, numbering nearly a hundred, boarded rafts and boats. Twenty-six were landed; the rest are believed to have been drowned.

THE FRENCH CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Committee's Sweeping Increases.

OPPOSITION BY THE CABINET.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The French Cabinet has decided to oppose the sweeping increases suggested by the Tariff Committee, on the ground that they would interfere with foreign policy and especially with the entente with Great Britain.

SERVIAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Austro-Hungarian Papers Excited.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The Austro-Hungarian papers are excited regarding the Servian preparations for war. They declare that the situation is going beyond diplomatic redress and that an unambiguous ultimatum is necessary.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

English Religious View.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

An anti-opium deputation, headed by the Bishop of London, waited on Tangshaoyi and congratulated him on China's heroic efforts to deal with the opium traffic. Tangshaoyi returned a sympathetic reply.

THE MACAO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

A telegram from Lisbon states that General Machado, the Portuguese Commissioner to delimitate Macao, will meet the Chinese Commissioner in Hongkong.

TURKISH MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Critical Situation.

A STORMY SITTING.

GRAND VIZIER RESIGNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Ministerial changes have created a critical situation which is due to a conflict between the Committee of Union and Progress and the Grand Vizier, who has summarily dismissed Aliriza, who is the leading representative of the Committee.

It is reported that more Ministers have resigned.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Advices from Vienna state that the Sultan has accepted the resignation of Kiamil Pasha and has entrusted Hilmi Pasha with the formation of a new Cabinet.

LATER.

A telegram from Constantinople states that a stormy sitting has taken place in the Chamber. Want of confidence in the Grand Vizier has been voted by 198 to 8 votes owing to his refusal to appear to explain the ministerial changes.

The Grand Vizier has resigned.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Parsis at the British Consulate.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Reuter telegraphing from Teheran states that advices from Yezd say that a hundred Parsis, women and children, have taken refuge with the British Consular Agency owing to the depredations of Bakhtiaris.

PRETORIA AND RIO JANEIRO LOANS.

Rush for Subscription.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The four per cent. Pretoria loan of a million has been issued at 95.

The five per cent. Rio Janeiro municipal loan of a million has been issued at 92.

They have been enormously oversubscribed.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN DENMARK.

Looking to the Future.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The Danish Premier has introduced in Parliament a Bill largely increasing the military strength, especially the reconstruction of fortifications. The Premier dwelt on the tension in European affairs and the probability of Danish waters becoming the scene of conflicts in future wars. He made the acceptance of the Bill a Cabinet question.

THE CEYLON PEREIRA CASE.

Privy Council Judgment.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The Privy Council judgment in the Ceylon case of Rabot *versus* De Silva upholds the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the bequests of a certain testator, Pereira, to his illegitimate daughters, and decides in favour of respondents regarding bequests to the widow.

FOOTBALL.

England's Double Victory.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

England beat Ireland at Rugby football today by eleven points to five.

At Association football England beat Ireland by four goals to nil.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCES.

The Country's Awakening.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Sir Charles Lucas, speaking in London, said that the country was beginning to appreciate the Territorial Forces and that the Colonies were infected with enthusiasm and were considering the advisability of imitating the example.

NEW MINISTER TO CHILI.

Mr. Lowther Appointed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Mr. H. C. Lowther of the British Embassy at Tokio has been appointed Minister to Chili.

MR. JOSEPH PEASE'S SPEECH.

Abolition of the Veto of the Lords.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Mr. Joseph Pease, the Liberal Whip, speaking at Plymouth last night, said that Government would appeal to the country before many months. They were determined to abolish the Lords' veto.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Sir George King, lately Superintendent of Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, is dead.

[Lieut.-Col. Sir George King, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., L.L.D., was born in Scotland on 12th April 1840. A well-known botanist, he was connected with the leading Botanical Societies of Great Britain and the Continent, and wrote largely on his pet subject. Sir George was lately Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, where he did very useful work.]

H. H. THE NIZAM.

Departure for Bombay.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 14.

His Highness the Nizam and suite left Hyderabad at 1-50 a.m., to-day en route to Bombay. The Special conveying His Highness will make a first stop at Gulbarga, where in all probabilty the Nizam will break his journey. Two Specials proceeded that of His Highness, conveying numerous motor-cars and a large body-guard. The zenana travels in the Nizam's Special. It is expected the Nizam will be absent from his capital for two or three months. He is accompanied by Mr. Ahmed Hussain, Chief Secretary, and Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, A.D.C.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN RANGOON.

Investigation Ordered by Government.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 13.

It will be remembered that a bomb explosion occurred here in Merchant Street one evening in the beginning of January.

It now transpires that the Government of India have ordered careful inquiries to be made and it is understood that the Chief Inspector of Explosives is interesting himself to find out, from traces gathered by the Police, the nature of the explosive substances used to make the bomb.

There is a rumour here in some quarters that some of the Bengal anarchists intead coming to Burma to try and gain converts to their anarchist cause.

THE ALIPORE MURDER.

Viceroy's Sympathetic Message.

THE TRIAL OF BOSE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

The following message has been sent by H. E. the Viceroy to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

"Please convey my sincere condolences with the family of the late Asutosh Biswas, Pleader, who was shot on Wednesday last, in their severe loss."

The Sessions trial of the murderer of Asutosh Biswas takes place to-morrow before Mr. Roe in a shamiana in the Judge's Court compound at Alipore, and special police precautions are being taken both in connection with it and the Conspiracy case which is also proceeding. The passage leading from the Court-room to the Pleaders' library is now completely enclosed by bamboo fencing with a gate at which a constable is posted, and no one but those directly connected with the case are let in.

COUNCILS REFORM SCHEME.

New Special Tribunal.

RUMOUR UNFOUNDED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 13.

The "Pioneer" says that the statement in the Calcutta papers, that a legal technicality is likely to arise in connection with the formation of the Special Tribunal under the new Crimes Act, as such Tribunal, is not authorised by the Charter of the High Court, is absolutely without foundation.

No such point has ever been heard of, either by Government or the High Court, and not the least difficulty presents itself in the matter. The Tribunal will be formed when cases are ready to present to it.

There is equally no foundation for another report from the same source that the Director-Generalship of Telegraphs is to be abolished.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Weekly Famine Report.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 13.

The famine report for the United Provinces shows 12,946 persons in receipt of relief, as compared with 11,346 in the previous week. More rain is urgently needed in Hardoi and Kheri. The prospects of unirrigated crops are unsatisfactory in Fyzabad and in parts of Domariagunj Tahsil, Basti District, where test works are about to be opened. A slight damage from frost is reported from six districts.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 13.

Colonel Skinner, British Service, has been selected for A. A.-G. (Additional), Southern Army.

Majors Soady and Kappy, 66th Punjabis, have been selected for the Command and Second-in-Command, respectively, of that Regiment.

It is stated that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has purchased the valuable library of the late Mr. E. Dwight Church, of Brooklyn. The Shakespeare collection belonging to Mr. Church is alone probably worth from £30,000 to £50,000, and the collection of Americana, said to be the finest in private hands, possibly a still larger sum.

GUN-RUNNING ON THE PERSIAN COAST.

Regular Business with Muscat.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 14.

The "Pioneer" says:—"Some further information has reached us regarding the traffic in arms and ammunition between Muscat and the Perso-Baluch sea-board. Trade is now run on a strictly business line. Afghan traders arrange first of all for caravans from Southern Afghanistan to reach the coast-line at certain times in the year and pay for armed escorts. They then obtain hundis at Kabul on native bankers in Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Shikarpur and Karachi, and send their agents to India with these. Some of this money is required to hire camels from Powindah traders who enter the Derajat from the Ghazni district each cold weather. Powindahs agree to meet caravans from the coast somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kandahar or Kalalighilzai, take over the rifles and cartridges and deliver them according to instructions received beforehand. This arrangement is necessary as the Southern Afghan tribesmen do not care to travel far out of their own country. As regards actual payment for the arms there is no difficulty whatever, for the trade at Muscat itself is a perfectly legitimate one and the Sultan derives considerable revenue from it. Native merchants from Karachi visit the port openly and do the business entrusted to them by the Afghan traders, presumably receiving commission for their share in the transaction. The Kabul hundis are honoured in India as if they were drafts on our banks, and there are regular trading transactions between Karachi and Muscat. The risk incurred is in the smuggling of arms in dhows across the Gulf of Oman, where British gunboats are on the lookout; but captures are few."

KOLHAPUR BOMB CASE.

Counsel's Address.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

KOLHAPUR, FEBRUARY 14.

On the resumption of the case to-day, Mr. Binning addressed the Court, contending that the case was fully proved except against the fifth and sixth accused, whose complicity was subsequent.

Mr. Baptista replied, but had not concluded when the Court rose.

His address and the assessors' opinion will be taken on Monday and judgment will be given on Tuesday. This concludes the series of cases.

EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF BURMA.

Increased Allowance.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 13.

The Police Commissioner of Rangoon has received an intimation from the Burma Government that the Government of India have granted an increase in the allowance made to the members of the ex-Royal family of Burma and to ex-ministers of the Burma Court. This allowance took effect from the 1st October last.

MIDNAPUR CONSPIRACY.

Witnesses Prosecuted.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 13.

Rahamatulla, one of the prosecution witnesses in the recent Midnapur Conspiracy Case, who turned hostile at the Sessions trial, was sentenced on Thursday last by the District Magistrate of Midnapur to eighteen months' imprisonment for perjury.

A similar case against Rakhal Chunder Laha, another witness, was postponed to the 8th proximo to enable the defence to apply to the High Court for transfer.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

Durbar at Agra.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 14.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces held a divisional Durbar at Agra on Saturday afternoon. In the course of his speech Sir John Hewett discussed a number of administrative problems and dealt at length with the educational question as it affects Agra.

LIEUTENANT MACAULAY.

Murdered Near Sarozai.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 13.

A report from Kohat has been received that Lieutenant Macaulay, Garrison Engineer, was murdered last night near Sarozai, in Upper Mianzai, but no particulars have arrived.

SIR E. BAKER'S TOUR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINSURA, FEBRUARY 14.

Sir Edward Baker leaves to-day for Burdwan, where he will be the guest of the Maharaja Jadhiraj.

It is stated, says Reuter, that a project is being elaborated by the Russian Government for arresting the influx of Coreans and Chinese into the Russian Far Eastern possessions. A very small annual limit of immigration will be fixed.

THE APATHY OF ENGLISHWOMEN.

BY SARAH J. GRAND.

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To those who have not considered the average Engliswoman from the point of view of her apathy, the suggestion that she is apathetic will probably seem to merit a flat contradiction. Englishwomen think themselves, and are generally credited with being, the most energetic women in the world, and as they appear in everyday life on the surface of society to the superficial observer there is evidence of energy enough in their habits to confirm this impression. But look below the surface, and you will certainly find yourself questioning the evidence by what you see, asking yourself in the American vernacular: Is her energy all round? You may want to know what one means by "all round."

Just consider the indications upon which the assumption of her energy is based and you will find the answer for yourself. Think of the habitual pursuits of Englishwomen and ask: Can the women of any other nation be compared to them in the games they play, in horsemanship, in mountain climbing, in swimming, driving and walking? Why, exercise is the object of their lives, their greatest pleasure. And there you have it. The energy which is devoted to active exercise is only one form of energy, a form which is quite compatible with a fatal dead level of dull apathy towards every other interest in life which does not bear directly on active pursuits.

Physical exercise, in fact, is a pleasure which may be indulged in persistently for the purpose of promoting intellectual apathy. It can be made to act as an anodyne under the influence of which the operation of every faculty, except the will to work the muscles, is suspended. To take exercise may become the great object of life, and, having taken it, you may hold yourself excused from every other form of action, whether of the mind, which results in intellectual achievement, or of the compassionate heart, which expends itself in doing good deeds; or of the higher nature, which beautifies the performance of the most prosaic duties with dignity drawn from the Eternal Spirit, the source of its strength. There are women, who by getting up and going out for a walk early in the morning earn for themselves a reputation for energy upon which they can safely repose in luxurious idleness for the rest of the day.

It is in some such way that many Englishwomen do earn their reputation for energy, and it must be obvious to the idlest thinker that such energy is not "all round"; is compatible, indeed, with a profound state of apathy in regard to more essential things, a state which extinguishes all desire to excercise anything but the muscles, and even the muscles only in so far as the result is pleasant to them. A rattling good game! A thundering good gallop! A fine scramble! A jolly long walk! So they sum up for themselves the objects of their energy and the limits! Physical energy and mental apathy are the commonest characteristics of the average Englishwoman. Consider the general trend of their conversation. How often do you find it rise above the most stultifying commonplace! Taking it that the highest duties of woman are social duties, what does the average Englishwoman contribute as a rule to promote the humanising and heart-expanding possibilities which she might be helping to work their beneficent effect in social intercourse? She does not cultivate charm of manner. She seldom has any desire to please except when some personal end is to be gained by the effort.

When love making is not his object, is there anything that the average man dreads more than half an hour's tete-a-tete with the average woman? He is at a loss the whole time for something to say that will rouse her to interest, for any subject which will stimulate her to animated discussion. She may have imbibed a certain amount of knowledge at school and college, and duly deposited it in examination papers, but there she lets it lie, and it is the rarest thing possible to find her draw upon it for some effect of happy illustration, some fact to settle a point in question. She reads, but her reading is desultory, done for the purpose of passing the time. She has founded no philosophy of life on such knowledge of human nature as she may have picked up. From fiction she draws nothing but fugitive emotions, for the most part sensual. She has looked at pictures without troubling herself to acquire any theory of art. She has listened to music without cultivating and faculty for music that there may be in herself; her appreciation does not extend further than the emotional gratification music affords her for the moment.

She has travelled but seen nothing to record. As a raconteuse she has acquired no facility. She has met people, but discovered nothing in them beyond that they are nice or nasty, her opinion being founded, not on their merits, but on something in relation to herself. She has observed no characteristic to which she can direct your attention with an anecdote or in a well-turned phrase. She expresses no judgment which would make her interesting herself for the glimpse it gives of the gift of sympathetic insight of a good heart, a generous nature. Such insight as she shows is usually superficial and rarely sympathetic. She is apt to be censorious rather than appreciative and without the mental energy, although she often enough has the capacity, even to try to estimate persons on their merits, or events in proportion to their importance. In fact, she does not give enough of her mind to anything to be able to interest the man either in herself or her subject, take him out of himself, and entertain him pleasantly for half an hour. And this is not for want of intelligence. The English woman's intelligence, when it is developed, is of a high order, and her taste may be cultivated to a high degree. It is from sheer apathy that she is not, as a rule, one of the most fascinating of women; the intellectual apathy from which she is hardly to be roused, and will not rouse herself, to interest in the affairs of the world about her.

Whilst everywhere there are individual women working for others strenuously, and women in contingents, nobly self-sacrificing in every good cause, the bulk of Englishwomen certainly deserve the reproach of apathy with regard to much of the awful needless suffering which they, and they only, have the power to alleviate. The number so engaged, compared with the numbers of women of leisure and ample opportunities in the kingdom, who might be doing good and great social work but serves as an indication of what women could do to help suffering humanity if they would. Out of the thousands of idle women in this country, for instance, there are only 160 Lady Prison Visitors. Ruskin's accusation is still deserved by an enormous majority. They still shut themselves up behind their park palings, deaf to the cries of tortured children, blind to the agonies of helpless women, indifferent to the sufferings of men caught in the constrictor-coils of adverse circumstances, fighting for their lives and for the lives of those dependent upon them. They do not help, not because they are incapable, but because they are indifferent.

Take the matter of public spirit for example. How very generally women show themselves wanting in public spirit; how very generally they force upon your attention, by-their inconsistent attitude, the fact that they have never taken the trouble to think out for themselves in full any single important question of the day. The women who oppose the enfranchisement of their own sex usually do so on the ground that the woman's Sphere is Home and that the suffrage would in effect destroy home-life and be the end of all true womanliness. Yet these same objectors will spend long days away from the domestic hearth, engaged in the bedraggling work of canvassing for a parliamentary candidate, using their social importance to influence the women and their physical attractions to beguile the men, without a thought of the neglected Sphere, or the self-respect to ask themselves if such work done by such means in a base position, work for which they neither merit nor procure esteem, is consistent with any definition of true womanliness ever yet accepted.

The real reason these women do not want the vote—as they would see for themselves if they chose to recognise the fact that the municipal vote, which requires just the same thought and action in parochial matters as the Parliamentary vote would claim in affairs of State, has in no way destroyed the peace of families, altered the character or affected any one womanly attribute of the women who have now used it for years—the real reason that they object to their own enfranchisement is because they see in it the danger of having to attend seriously to a new duty. It is not honest conviction, but idleness and apathy, as a rule, that are at the bottom of this attitude. Such women, when they are threatened with a new part to play in the serious business of life, find it convenient to plead their own incapacity. They refuse to be taught that a duty, which would increase their general efficiency by developing their intelligence, could be undertaken without endangering the due performance of their already recognised tasks. It is when more to do in the world is in prospect that they remember that the woman's sphere is home, and they spend half their time in each other's house admiring the domestic virtues with which they credit themselves on the strength of this argument.

For these are not the women who successfully practise the domestic virtues. When it is a question of duties to be done, the woman of the present day is prone to impose the most rigorous limits on her own activity, although, for purposes of pleasure, she is ready enough at any time to drain "the inordinate cup" energetically; so that the woman who, when she is wanted to help to right a wrong, refuses for the reason that she has more than enough to do at home, is usually the woman who will, if she can spend her days in gaddingabout, her nights in bridge, and her wits in unedifying conversation. Everywhere you will find proof of this. Take the attitude of the average woman towards her special work in life. It is the exception to meet a woman who does not make a trouble of everything that she has to do. Housekeeping is all that the majority have to think about; housekeeping is the one business of their lives; and they let you know that they hate it. To a certain extent it must be attended to, but any detail that can be shirked is shirked; anything that can be imposed upon others is imposed upon others, and not imposed with the intelligence of a practised organiser either, but haphazard, the task being relegated to the nearest agent, and that agent usually as inefficient as her mistress, and for the same reason: want of interest in anything that she has to do. Thus the mistress who hates the trouble of ordering dinner will generally have a cook who hates the trouble of cooking it.

In this narrow woman of inveterate prejudices the qualities that make homes happy never develop. By dint of apathy she has come to be generally recognised among those who think as a dull divinity; yet a divinity, nevertheless, being a woman; but a divinity shorn of her divinest attributes. The race must limp along painfully with only half of its mind in use while her mind is inactive. In social matters all efforts to reform abuses are ineffectual from which woman's wit, experience and intuition are withheld. So far her power has been irresponsible power and she has used it as a rule irresponsibly and for personal purposes mostly. Her point of view has made her of necessity individualist and competitive, and for this reason she has retarded the development of the social and co-operative spirit in the strength of which lies our one last hope of the redemption of the world; for this reason, until she is roused from her apathy, she must remain the most dangerous and difficult to overcome of all the obstacles that block the path of progress.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

New Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 13.

An important reorganisation is taking place in the Indian Forest Department with the result of a considerable increase to the indigenous agency in this branch of the Public Service.

A scheme for Bengal has now been sanctioned by the Secretary of State which creates one additional appointment of an officer; that for Eastern Bengal and Assam was sanctioned a short time ago, which adds 4 Imperial and 10 Provincial appointments to the cadre including one new Conservatorship, which is being filled by the transfer of Mr. H. Carter from Burma.

The scheme for Burma is already in operation, the strength of the controlling staff having been raised from 39 Imperial and 31 Provincial service officers to 56 Imperial and 60 Provincial, and the schemes for the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bombay and Madras are under consideration.

BHARAT DHARM MAHAMANDAL

THE staff of Shri Vinkateshwar steam press h... a public meeting in Madhav Bag last evening to ... gratulate Mr. Khemraj Shri Krishna Das ... honour conferred on him by His High... Hon'ble Sir Rameshwar Singh, Mahara... bhanga, president of Bharat Dharm ... now in Bombay, by presenting to h... and by conferring upon him the ... as an appreciation of his long ... vices in the sacred cause of San... and Sanskrit literature.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra K... number of Hindus wer... congratulatory addr... meeting it was pl... presented to M... made a brief ... having repl...

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Justice Beaman's Views.

THE ENGLISH, CONQUERORS NOT TRUSTEES.

IN the February number of the "Empire Review" Mr. Justice Beaman of the High Court of Bombay thus gives his views on the situation in India. As is explained in a footnote the article was written before Lord Morley's reforms were promulgated:—

Many able and conscientious men take their stand in dealing with the Indian problem upon a fundamental principle. All people have the right to be free. No country has the right to hold the peoples of another country or continent in subjection and deny them equal rights of free citizenship. As an abstract proposition in the domain of national ethics few can dispute the principle. But when it is sought to be applied practically to the complex problem of Indian government, it will be found to imply some conditions which do not exist and never have existed.

It implies that we found India "free" and enslaved her. It implies that there is a people in India struggling to be free, and that we repress it. It implies a homogeneity of race, religion and sentiment throughout India, the very reverse of what we really find there. It implies an Indian "nation"; but there is no Indian nation. It implies that India like France or England, is a country, while every one knows that it is a continent. It is a continent full of jarring and hostile elements, a continent of which the numerous peoples and tribes are only kept in restraint by the compelling power of England. If there were, as the exponents of this principle seem to believe, an Indian nation aspiring to be free; if the English rule suppressed by force that aspiration, and imposed upon the weak but unwilling necks of millions the yoke of a foreign tyranny, I do not think that any genuine Englishman could be found to defend the morality of such a position. But were the facts so, or nearly so, there would be no need of any moral discussion. Two or three hundred million people animated by a common patriotism, by a common resolve to be free, certainly could not be kept in subjection by such means as England uses in India for a single day.

Let us now go back a little further to first principles. It has long been the fashion, a fashion shared as far as I can see by leading men on both sides, to start with the axiom, that we received India in trust from her peoples. Follows from this the assertion, often practically very embarrassing, that we are under all the obligations of a trustee. The mischief made by the use of specious but inaccurate analogies, is a commonplace in the history of exact thought. And this comparison of the English Government in India with a legal trustee has not been less prolific than most misleading analogies of bad reasoning and unsound conclusions. The most dangerous, as it is the most popular deduction, appears in the formula, "We are bound to govern India primarily in the interest of the Indians." Or, more shortly still, in the catchy cry, "India for the Indians." Plainly, if we are no more than trustees for the peoples of India, we have no right to consult our own interests. The worst fault a trustee can commit is to make his own advantage out of the trust. By attaching to the Indian Government the character of a trustee, with all the incidents and obligations arising out of that fiduciary relation, it is easy to make out a plausible case for yielding to every demand which the extremist native party, supported by their representatives in Parliament, press under the guise of constitutional reform.

NEVER TRUSTEES.

But the major premiss is false. We never were "entrusted" by any people or peoples of India with the temporary government, upon the footing of trustors and trustees. There is surely nothing in the manner of our acquisition of India which can give colour to these pleasant illusions.

It may seem superfluous, it may even seem inopportune, to revert to-day to the hundred-times-told tale of how we won India. Discreet men ask, what is the use of insisting upon the naked truth? Suppose it is true that we conquered or, as ruder people might say, stole India, is it not more prudent to let bygones be bygones? It is both more agreeable and wiser to declare that we received India in trust, and that we hope in time to prove ourselves efficient and honest trustees. I am not blind to the policy of this attitude. But I venture to think that there is a reason, and quite a good reason, for looking the facts squarely in the face, and refusing to gloss them over with belated moral salves to consciences grown sore and tender. First, because I do not believe that any system founded upon a false hypothesis is likely to be as sound as though it were founded on a true hypothesis. Second, because this false hypothesis entails a great many awkward practical consequences, and introduces many administrative difficulties which could be easily removed by repudiating it at once and finally. Third, because while the way in which we won India was rougher and distinctly less sensitively moral than many now like to admit, it was, after all, a chapter in English history of which Englishmen are still proud.

I WANT TO FACE THE FACTS HONESTLY;

but in doing so I certainly do not want to disparage the great achievements of the men who won and held India. We took India, it is true, but openly and by conquest, against what seemed overwhelming odds. And we have, in forming our moral judgments of this great event a century later, to put ourselves as far as we can in the place of our countrymen of the old Company. A distinction, generally overlooked, might here perhaps be usefully drawn for the quieting of too sensitive English consciences. It was not really England that conquered India, that took India from the numerous competitors who were all trying to take her, but a handful of Englishmen, merchants, who wanted first and foremost to trade profitably and peaceably; but finding that difficult determined to trade peaceably or not. It was not as though England deliberately and as a national enterprise conquered India. The origin of our rule was the determination of traders to carry on their business. They were allowed to establish it; and time and hurrying events showed that they could only carry it on by asserting themselves and proving that they would not endure massacre or even oppression. No one now looking back on the startling developments of a few scattered English factories, can doubt that the English had no design of conquest; that conquest was forced upon them, and that in ever-widening c...

If we did wrong to fight for ... India, and so fighting, to find ... the position of rulers of the ... not calculated a national w... circumstances, the English ... have been expected to ... the country a Tom ... nations as well as co... the arena; the priz... proved the str... children were d... self-preservati... minated. ... transferr... it did ... enslav... swa... co...

with India have been oppressed by a sense of the need for atonement, so that repentance and remorse are like to run to riotous extremes, the fact remains, and can be easily proved, that to-day it is as true as it was before Plassy, that England keeps India because it suits England to do so. Those who most loudly proclaim that England consciously undertook from the first and ought to carry on to the last a philanthropic missionary work in India would do well to parse upon a practical test. They might reflect that however great the unselfishness of individuals, no nation has yet collectively committed itself to any such experiment on the grand scale in political philanthropy. In effect, their argument comes to this. We found India helpless and unregenerate; we took upon ourselves to protect and rear and regenerate her. Our chief motive has been and always must be, the education of India up to the capacity of governing herself, of becoming in reality a free people. To that end all merely selfish considerations, all purely English interests must be inexorably subordinated. And now

TO APPLY THE SIMPLEST TOUCHSTONE

to these high-sounding professions. If this lofty aim could not be attained without adding a shilling in the pound to the English income-tax, does any one believe that the English tax-payers would make this sacrifice? Such a prosaic proposal would bring all the visionaries down from the clouds; and as a test it has this merit, that it reveals at once with unmistakable clearness the precise point of divergence between the true and the false hypothesis. The exaggeratedly disinterested claim which is put forward by some Indo-phile enthusiasts is shown to be unsustainable in a vital particular. We did not take India, nor do we keep India for the sake of the Indians. We believe, and we have every right to believe, that governing India as we do, our rule makes for the greatest happiness and the greatest material prosperity of the greatest number. But while justly congratulating ourselves upon that happy result, we must admit that if we could only govern India on our present lines, at a loss direct or indirect to England, the English people who had to pay the cost would bid us leave India to work out her own salvation in her own way.

No sentimental reasons, of the kind now too prevalent, would be listened to for a moment. The answer of the tax-payer would be curt and final, we can't afford to indulge in these philanthropies. But as long as he can combine business with pleasure, pose as the moral saviour and political educator of India, and make the work of education and salvation pay, he will of coure carry on the transaction. And thus the righteous man will end by convincing himself that in all our dealings with India we have presented to the world an unparalleled example of noble national alturism. In this mood of exaltation the political philosopher is apt to push the spirit of altruism too far. He ignores the self-regarding factors which lie at the root of the whole problem. He will not see, he will not talk of them. Yet as soon as they obtrude themselves imperatively on our notice, as in the concrete case suggested, all of us, practical men and Utopian theorists alike, are forced to realise how rudely they break through the webs of our shibboleths, and dispel the fumes of our favourite moral anodynes. If then, as I think, we took India solely in the interests of England and hold India in the interests of England, it follows that the interests of England not only in fact are, but ought to be avowed to be, the guiding principle of our Indian policy. Every reform, every large measure, all important administrative changes should be referred to one standard, and one standard only the interests of England. A limit may at any time be reached at which experiments in political education, local self-government, the association of natives with the governing bodies ceases to conform to that standard: and when that limit is reached further experiment along those lines ought to be, for the time at any rate, abandoned.

As soon as numerous amiable enterprises, bred of the altruistic conception of our position and duties, yield results incompatible with the basic principle, and the standard test of our rule, the paramountcy of English interests should always be a valid reason for declining to push them further. And if these views came into general favour we should hear less loose talk about the legitimate demands of the educated natives. For the legitimacy or otherwise of those demands would have to be tested in the same way and subordinated to the same considerations. These remarks will, I trust, show why I think it not unimportant to take an honest, and not a sophisticated, view of the origin and true character of our Indian rule.

DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS.

Having thus attempted to show that we neither extinguished any national liberties when we took, nor while we keep India, keep repressing any national aspirations to freedom, any more than we received the country on any implied or express trust, and therefore now fill the delicate position of trustees for the peoples of India, of the Indian continent, let me say a word or two about the claims of leading Indian democrats to represent, in making the demands they do, the mass, or even any considerable section of the subject-peoples of India. To judge such claims fairly, it is necessary to repeat one or two of the veriest common-places. The peoples of India, from the point of view of foreign government which has to maintain its own supremacy, and the king's peace, fall naturally into two main divisions, the warlike and the unwarlike classes. These again admit of numerous sub-divisions. We have to reckon with Mussulmans and Hindus; again with Sikhs, Mahrattas, Punjabis, Madrassis, in a word, a crowd of heterogeneous and usually hostile elements which, as they approach extremes, hate and distrust each other much more than any one of them hates and distrusts the British.

An exhaustive classification of the peoples of India, showing their affinities and antipathies, the chances of working with or against each other, especially the right and qualifications of any one large section to call itself national and claim to rule the rest, ought to convince the most opinionated, the most ignorant English sentiment, that the plainest and most popular demands of Indian extremists are unreal and practically absurd. For instance, both in Bengal and Bombay we have lately heard a great deal about "patriots" and "patriotism." Men prosecuted for sedition have openly pleaded "patriotic" motives in extenuation of a crime, which was technically admitted. What does this mean? When Tilak justified himself on the ground of having written and published sedition, in a spirit of patriotism he spoke, of course, as a Dekkhan Brahmin. His patriotism would naturally be restricted to the Dekkhan, and take its inspiration from Shivaji. But that is a "patriotism" with which the Bengalis, whose beloved and now dismembered motherland (let me guard myself against being thought to translate Bande Mataram as Hail, Holy Motherland—of course it means nothing of the sort) was ravaged as remorselessly as other parts of the continent by the triumphant Mahratta [illegible] not be expected to feel any genuine [illegible]ess Musulmans, who must recall [illegible] shouts of Jai Shivaji, the treach[illegible] Khan. But while within [illegible]" of a Mahratta is quite intel[illegible] to credit the Bengalis with [illegible]l sentiment. It would [illegible] propagandists to derive [illegible]d by the purely admi[illegible] from any historic

[illegible]TRIOTISM,

[illegible]ked about the [illegible]in common, [illegible] seem to [illegible]f it so [illegible]m their [illegible]ours. [illegible]ich [illegible]s

they know, every one knows, that should they reap the whirlwind for which they diligently busy themselves sowing the wind, they would be the first to disappear. As already stated, from our point of view we may broadly treat the peoples of India as warlike and unwarlike; and it is certain that not a single well-known demagogue belongs to or has the slightest influence over the warlike classes. It is, however, unfortunately true that there always is and must be a certain amount of vague simmering unrest among the fighting-men of India; and it is only in proportion as by holding out hopes of overturning the British rule, and inaugurating an era of anarchy and chaos, they can play upon and utilise that unrest, that Brahmin agitators may become dangerous. The object of the foregoing remarks has been to indicate that while there is a great deal of unrest and discontent in India to-day, the most audible part of it appeals to the British public under

ENTIRELY FALSE PRETENCES.

If there is any genuine patriotism at all, focussed here and there in small bodies of men and local centres, this is not Indian patriotism. It may be Mahratta, or Bengal, or Madras, or any village or clan or sect patriotism; but waiving the abuse of an honourable and inspiring word, these several patriotisms have nothing in common except the desire to be free of English control. Perhaps the restless and ambitious leaders of discordant factions really hope and believe that in the scramble that would follow the downfall of our Government room might be found for a number of independent autonomous States. But this was not so in the past, and there is no reason to suppose that it would be so in the near future. Nor do I believe it to be true that even to that part the self-constituted Indian demagogues faithfully represent even the small sections of their own peoples. And it is quite certain that none of these sections would care to be governed by a composite body of natives reflecting all sorts of racial and religious animosities. Viewed then in any light, the patriotism of which so much is heard must be spurious, and anything like a really general national movement for self-government a transparent and foolish impossibility.

CAUSES OF UNREST.

What then, it may be asked, has caused so much violent and malignant unrest and desaffection in India? The answer is easy. There are two chief causes, the one permanent and inseparable from the character of our rule, the other of our own creation. The first has been admirably described by Mr. Townsend in 'Asia and Europe.' The imposition of a strong foreign domination, the Pax Britannica, on which we pride ourselves and have every right to pride ourselves, has reduced the lives of all the adventurous and warlike peoples of India to a dead level of dulness. We have taken all interest out of their lives. Formerly every stout heart and strong arm felt that the future was full of glowing possibilities. A peon to-day, a nawab to-morrow; such things had been and might be again. But when England stretched forth her mighty arm over the whole continent and decreed that from Himalaya to Comorin there should be perpetual peace, she robbed these restless and haughty spirits of every chance worth living for. The swords were ground into ploughshares, and the lions had, in truth, to lie down with the lambs. That the maintenance of a settled order and universal peace conduces to the greatest happiness of the greatest number will not be seriously disputed. But as potential foci of sedition or rebellion, the greatest number in India count at present for little. The masses, the docile agricultural classes, who profit by law and order are precisely those who have been for centuries used to bow the neck to any yoke. The daring fighting-men of India can hardly be expected to regard the new order with the same favour. And they are the men who might at any moment give serious trouble. As observed already, it is only in proportion as the educated discontent of India can play upon and excite the discontent of the warlike classes, due to this cause, that the former is likely to be politically dangerous. The educated agitators know this. Of late they have spared no efforts to enlist the sympathies of the Sikhs and the Mussulmans. And it is only when disaffection takes root in that soil that disaffection really menaces the stable order of our government.

The other chief cause of discontent is our system of education. Waiving for a moment the question whether we have given our Indian subjects the best kind of education, or for that matter a kind that has had, or even yet has, for the vast majority of them any true educative value whatever, the simple fact is that the classes who have availed themselves of our schools and colleges have looked upon Western education in one light and, virtually, in one light only. They treat it as an indispensable stepping-stone to Government service. I doubt whether any one acquainted with India would dispute the truth of these assertions. The educated native of whom we now hear so much, has regarded education not as an end, not as possessing any value in itself, but as a means to an end, employment under Government. A few in recent years have utilised education in India as a preliminary to qualifying as doctors or barristers in England. This number is increasing, but it is still relatively small, and of course it provides the great army of the discontented with violent spokesmen and leaders. The young gentlemen whom India sends annually to our Courts of Court and universities do not associate for nothing with Socialists and young revolutionaries. There is no weapon in the use of which they are or are ever likely to be a tithe as proficient as words; and the debating societies they form or join for seditious and anarchical propagandism, offer them exactly the opportunities for patriotic posing and theatrical defiance, wholly free from all personal risk of established government, in which they revel and excel.

Leaving out that modern factor, it was easy to predict that our well-meant efforts to disseminate Western culture would have

CERTAIN DEFINITE AND UNDESIRABLE RESULTS.

Education being regarded as a step to Government employment, the transition was natural to the singular faith that Government employment must be found for all who were educated. The native mind, for all its subtlety and cuteness, is often robustly and almost terrifyingly illogical. The native mind has never been able to discern clearly between two propositions. All native employees of the Government must be educated and all educated natives must be employees of the Government. That mental obtusity lies at the root of all the unrest which makes itself most audible in England. Some at least of its consequences were not as I have said hard to predict; clear-sighted men predicted them half a century ago. We were overstocking the market; and the surplus was sure to be hostile, exactly in proportion as it was imbued with Western liberalism, to a Government which had no use for it. Not only are there not enough Government posts to satisfy a tenth part of the "educated" candidates for them, but with the spread of Western ideas, and the consequent growth of that contempt bred of familiarity, those who do obtain employment are no longer satisfied with the old scale of remuneration. The entire agitation fomented by "educated" young India resolves itself into a demand for more, and always more, of the official loaves and fishes. Here we are face to face with all that passes current under the plausible phrase, the legitimate demand of educated India. But it might be worth while to consider very briefly whether our system of education has realised any part of the sanguine expectations of its great advocates. In certain spheres of Western thought it has long been axiomatic that education, "per se," is an universal social and political panacea. And if we were all agreed upon what we mean by education, we might also find it easier to agree upon its sanative efficacy.

But there is education, and education; nor does education necessarily consist in imparting a little surface knowledge. From Macaulay downwards the correct opinion, reiterated a short time ago by Sir George Clarke in his Bombay convocation address, seems to be that India must be saved by science. [illegible]ach the ardent young Indian the rudiments of [illegible]ral science, and you will make a good citizen [illegible]. So speaks theory. Teach him chemistry, [illegible]perience, and he applies it to the manufacture [illegible] A disheartening contradiction, but not [illegible]ising. The kind of Board School edu[illegible]h our great Anglo-Indian statesmen [illegible]heir faith, belongs in the natural [illegible] all republics and democratic com[illegible]cation is essentially a leveller, [illegible]vities of the group to which it [illegible]n. This is the natural, the [illegible] the democratic spirit. And [illegible]raction of the peoples of [illegible] and aristocratic of all [illegible]n interesting, instruc[illegible]ugh it must have [illegible]re to

[illegible]RUITS,

[illegible] impartiality, [illegible] we must admit that Western education in India has proved so far a failure. It has not in a single instance contributed to the strength of our Government; it has, in a hundred ways, direct and indirect, weakened and embarrassed it. That we might put up with, could we see any signs that the material upon which we have made our educational experiments has been improved. But this is not so. Surveying the educated classes as a whole, I doubt whether anyone who really knows them would confidently say that their utility as citizens, or their morality as men, has been increased or heightened the fraction of a fraction. They have taken on a veneer of Western thought, usually of the least profitable kind; they have become fatally glib in what passes for political oratory; but they have not become more efficient in any single point of real importance. They cram themselves with democratic literature and revolutionary philosophy, but they are themselves weighted with thousands of years of inherited castiron. Conservatism Ingrainedly and to the marrow of their bones, let them declaim as they please of liberty and equality and fraternity, they are the children of inexorable inequality. Except when posing in special "roles" and for short periods, they are as much the slaves of venerated tradition, as fast bound with the fetters of caste, as they were a thousand years ago. Individual exceptions there may be, but they do not count for much in valuing the mass. Nor would it, I think, be very safe to say yet, that where we do find a genuine product of Western education, he is any improvement, either as a man or citizen, upon his fathers. We may be permitted to hope that in the distant future Western education may yield better results in India than it has yet done. But whether this will be so or not, we are pledged to it, and apparently must go on with it. It would, however, be as well to reconstruct some of our theories in this regard, and not be too optimistic of the regenerative effects upon Oriental discontent, of the wider diffusion of elementary science. Little need now be said about

WHAT ARE AND WHAT ARE NOT LEGITIMATE DEMANDS

by the discontented body of educated natives. Applying the test I suggested, only those claims can be allowed to be legitimate which can be granted compatibly with maintaining in its full efficiency the supremacy of England in India. I have, however, said, and I repeat, that carefully analysed all claims emanating from this party will be found to resolve themselves into more offices and higher pay. It is plain that a limit must soon be reached; and that beyond that claims of this kind cease to be legitimate. There are strong fiscal reasons for employing as many natives in the subordinate parts of the administration as possible; and the more that can be so employed consistently with keeping up the high "morale" of the entire Government the better. All of us, I believe, are so far agreed. The case is, however, different where the leaders of this small educated party insist upon being given great offices of authority and trust.

Many perfectly sincere and highly intelligent critics of Indian administration seem to accept the Indian demagogues at their own value, and fail to realise that if it were possible to take a plebiscite of those most vitally interested, namely, the masses who are to be governed, they would hear a strangely different story. Speaking broadly, the educated natives as a party represent a class and a small class only. They want to be put in authority over thousands who detest them, and kept in authority over thousands who despise them, by the force of British arms. In the whole party hardly a Mussulman is to be found. The demand is surely as preposterous as it is selfish. It would not be politic, still less would it be just, to surrender any really important part of the administration to an insignificant faction which certainly would not command either respect or confidence, merely because that faction has learned in our schools and colleges the arts of political declamation and some of the methods of Western agitation. It may well be doubted whether educated young India, as a constitutional (and not an anarchical) party has at present any further legitimate claims at all, whether indeed it has not been already given much more than its fair share. But there can be no doubt at all that most of the demands which it and its English partisans too readily call legitimate, so far from being legitimate are extravagantly unjust. Is no thought to be given to the preferences of the immense majority? Does anyone who really knows India believe that notwithstanding the recent diminution of our prestige done the prevalence of Liberal sentiment, any large district in any single province of India would not prefer an English to a native magistrate or judge? It is quite natural that educated India should strive to obtain every remunerative office; but we must think of the people too; their interests ought to be as dear to us at least as the passing pleasure of gratifying Liberal sentiment in England.

Want of space prevents me dealing with the many complicated and interesting incidental occasions, rather than causes which, dexterously manipulated, have contributed to concentrate and exacerbate all the floating disaffection, real or assumed, fairly ascribable to the two main causes. Chief among these of course have been the land legislation in the Punjab, the partition of Bengal, and the Russo-Japanese war. Some features of the effect produced by the latter event, and the grotesque exaggerations in which overheated young brains permit themselves to indulge in reading the lessons of contemporary history may be condensed in one ludicropathetic illustration. Young Bengal, in our universities have been known to [illegible] their English friends and professors that the Bengali is the Japanese of India.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEBRUARY 9.

At the Investiture Hall at Calcutta to-day, a prominent Hyderabad subject will receive the insignia of Knighthood. I refer to Colonel Sir Muhammad Ali Beg (who is known in Hyderabad as Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur) K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.-D.-C., Commander of H. H. Nizam's Regular Troops. Being left an orphan at the age of thirteen years, he was taken charge of by Mr. (now Sir Charles) FitzGerald, whom he owes his education and training. At the age of fifteen years he elected to enlist in the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent; ultimately, by his perseverance and talent and energy became a Resaldar, and subsequently entered the Nizam's staff to teach him Equitation. Later, Muhammad Ali Beg (as he then was styled) was appointed A.-D.-C. to His Highness. Previous to this, Resaldar Muhammad Ali Beg took part in the Afghan War of 1881, and owing to the paucity of officers he commanded the 3rd Squadron of his own Regiment. His other military services embrace the Black Mountain Expedition, the China Expeditionary Force, and other local emeutes. He was present at nearly all the camps of exercise held during the tenure of Earl Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India, and the praise and encomiums regarding him are recorded in no meagre way in official despatches. Put it is the manner in which he discharges his duties to his master that calls forth unqualified admiration, and at this very moment Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk is the most prominent personality in the entourage of the Nizam. He is polite in his bearing to his superiors, while royal and distinguished visitors to Hyderabad, from time to time, have also not forgotten to praise him. The British Government has given him rapid advancement in the Honorary Commissioned ranks. During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Hyderabad, he received membership of the Victorian Order—a rare distinction. There are many other distinctions of which he is the recipient but space forbids my entering into details, which will find a better place in the biography that is being written.

The "Court Circular" contains the following:—The King received, before dinner, on Saturday, Rear-Admiral D. A. Gamble, on his appointment as Naval Adviser to the Turkish Government, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 6.)

The Russian Government, owing to Russian sympathy with the Servian Slavs, favours the project of an antonomous regime for the two annexed provinces. The Hungarian Parliament this week justified the annexation by reference to the anti-Austrian agitation so long carried on by Servia. The Minister said:—"The 'Great Servia' agitators had spread the conviction among the country people that Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Croatia rightly belonged to Servia, and that they would very soon be united to that country. The children were taught in the schools that the King of Servia was their rightful ruler, and thousands of copies of his portrait were distributed among the ignorant peasants." The near Eastern situation may be regarded as an imbroglio punctuated with crises and one can only be thankful for each day that passes without the cannon going off in some quarter or the other. Notwithstanding the congratulations so profusely offered to Turkey upon her conquest of Constitutional liberty and her resuscitation as a Power commanding respect and therefore to be reckoned with, there is little doubt that the Balkan populations generally would have preferred to witness the steady decadence and ultimate downfall of the "Ottomite," their hereditary foe.

P.S.—An important step has just been taken by Russia which, it is hoped, may avert the danger created by the present tension between Turkey and Bulgaria. The Russian Government has addressed a circular despatch to Germany, Austro-Hungary, France, Great Britain and Italy, proposing that their Ambassadors should be instructed to make common representations both at Sofia and Costantinople in the following sense: Military measures on Turco-Bulgarian frontier can only impede, to the disadvantage of both countries, the labours of the Powers to bring about the successful conclusion of a friendly understanding between Turkey and Bulgaria. The Powers will gladly extend their sympathy to any arrangement which might lead to the desired result, but they are of opinion that any idea of a change of the frontier line to the advantage of one of the two parties must be excluded, as the raising of such a question could only have a bad effect on the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria, and, therefore, on the whole European situation. Finally, it is necessary, for the satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations, that both Bulgaria and Turkey should refrain from any step which could be regarded as a threat or a challenge. It is also announced from Sofia that Turkey, yielding to the Council of Great Britain and the other Powers, has agreed to reduce to £4,000,000 the pecuniary compensation demanded from Bulgaria and that the latter consents to pay this sum provided that Turkey abandons her claim for the rectification of the Eastern Roumelian frontier.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE HON. SIR V. D. THACKERSEY.

Bhattia Mahajan Congratulation.

A MEETING of the Bhattia community was held in the Mahajanwadi Valkeshvari Road, last evening, to present an address of congratulation to the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey on his being created a knight by his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

The address was prepared by the managing Committee of the Bhattia Mahajan and signed by Messrs. Chatterbhuj Morarji, Morarji Velji, Madhavji Thackersey, Valji Soonderji Hemraj Kanji, Lalji Tricumji, Manji, Keshavji, Parshotum Morarji Khimji, Raggavji Govindji and Valubhdas Kanji.

THE ADDRESS.

It was stated in the address that the Bhattia community viewed with pleasure the fact that within a short period they were given two opportunities to congratulates Sir Vithaldas, the first occasion being the time when he was nominated an additional member of the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Looking to his public career and his valuable services to the country and the community they were fully satisfied that he was worthy of the honour done him. He had entered the Municipal Corporation of Bombay at the age of 24 and by taking a prominent part in the Civic Government he had become the Chairman of the Standing Committee and subsequently the president of the Corporation. They also noted with satisfaction the interest he took in the promiuentand commerce of the country, and the presiouedt and important part played by him in the Congress and the Millowners' Association. He was the Chairman of the Industrial Exhibition Committee and the President of the Industrial Conference in Bombay and Calcutta respectively and that His Majesty had by conferring the title of knighthood had done honour not only to him but to the whole community which had the proud privilege to claim him as a leading and honourable member. In conclusion a hope was expressed that he would follow the foot-steps of his late further Damodar and his late uncle Mr. Govindj Thackersy and they wished him a still more successful and honourable career in long life.

SIR VITHALDAS' REPLY.

In replying to the address Sir Vithaldas thanked his community for presenting him the address that evening and remarked that as he had done on a similar occasion in the past he would say that though the Bhattia community was proportionately small, yet it held a high position in commerce and had been able to maintain that position in commercial circles and he was glad to note that they were doing the last endeavours to secure a still higher position. As to the kind allusion to his services to the community, the country and the king (Government) he might say that he had done what he believed he was in duty bound to do. As to the various acts which he was credited with during the course of his public—political social and civic—career, he could not find words to thank them sufficiently for the flattering terms in which they were described in the address.

He then begged to take the opportunity of speaking about a social question. Their community was numerically very small and the difficulty of getting a wife that had past childhood, had been the main cause of not only limiting its numerical proportion, but day by day the community was principally on that account getting smaller. The Bhattias originally came from Sal Mir in Rajputana, from which place they had gone to Punjab, Sindh and Bombay. The religious and social customs of those in Punjab and Sindh were identical with those in this part of the Presidency, the only difference that did exist was in respect of food. But now it was discovered that there lived one sect of Bhattias in Sindh and Punjab who were purely vegeterians like the Bhattias of Bombay. Those were anxious to be joined in marriage with Bombay Bhattias and a written statement of details had been asked for by the speaker and Mr. Chatterbhoy Morarji, the Secretary Treasurer and Manager of the Mahajan. on the receipt of which Sir Vithaldas suggested the Bhattia Mahajan should consider the advisibility of opening the marriage intercourse with them. His late good uncle Mr. Govindji Thackersey had made some attempts in this direction but he could not complete the project on account of his untimely death.

He thanked the Mahajan once more for presenting him the address and prayed to God that they might always think kindly of him as had hitherto been done.

The address was fixed in a silver frame and presented to Sir Vithaldas by Mr. Vasonji Khimji who presided at the meeting.

The usual compliment to the Chair brought the proceedings to a conclusion.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Big Meeting.

SECOND DAY.

MASTER THEO WINS THE GRAND WESTERN.

THERE was a crowded enclosure on Saturday for the second day of the Big Meeting and during the seven events gone through the best class in the country was paraded. On the whole one cannot claim very exciting finishes, but the racing was nevertheless interesting amongst the best up-country and local stables. Whereas universal sympathy was expressed at the bereavement of one of our leading owners, the public were not deprived of seeing his horses run—Master Theo winning the big race of the day very stylishly. There was very solid support for Paddy's Darling, who won the race last year, but after he had looked like winning when clear away from his field Master Theo smothered him at the finish.

This spoilt the double event Mr. Galstaun was confidently expected to pull off after winning the Malabar Hill Plate with Tangaroa. Nothing had a chance with the Trials winner as he was first out of the gate and first home without being asked to extend himself fully in better time than Lovania's last years considering the extra distance caused by the removal of the winning post some twenty yards further away from the stand.

Whalley brought off a second win for Mumford in the Importer's Handicap, when the Rooster ran a very much improved horse since the previous Saturday, beating the time he won in then by over two seconds. Both Squire Alfred and Uro were better fancied, but neither got away well, nor had they ever any hope with the winner.

In the all pony race, the Stewards' Purse, it was a disappointment to see Hughie scratched, as were all those in charge of "Jack" Scott owing to coughs and fever. Russley Rose was always in demand, but a rush came for Lorraine, which suggested the race being over there and then. She ran right up to expectations, soon assuming the lead and winning with something in hand from a late run by the local candidate.

Turning to the Arab events, the Bombay Derby was looked forward to with great interest, though on what we have seen recently the race looked a certainty for Jehangir, who has improved marvellously as a stayer. Famous and Dhafer were naturally expected by many, as also Sialkote on Poona form, but not one of them could find a place. It was Celaba and Merrily who finished almost together second, after being prominent throughout, with Jehangir an easy first. Hoyt was never troubled on the winner, who, always handy, took the lead before the bend and won well in hand.

The best finish of the day occurred in the Tom Le Mesurier Plate, when Meerjan, Saree and Grey Falcon were best fancied. Meerjan was declared the winner by onlookers at the bend, but Gafal, who was absolutely last out of the gate, was seen coming outside. Ferguson rode a good, cool race, and, drawing up gradually, squeezed home by a neck. Placing consistently, the winner has had some bad runs to put up with, but now put up quite a remarkable performance.

So hot a favourite was Hyder in the Melton Plate that the betting was sixes bar one. He, however, put up a very poor run, though being ridden the longest way round to some extent accounted for it. Winchester was first to show round the bend, but Evans was only waiting on Zamorin, who passed him comfortably. Details:—

THE MELTON PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr Noor Mahomed Begmahomed's Zamorin, 8st 12lbs ..... Evans 1
Mr M Goculdass' Winchester, 7st 11lbs...A Hoyt 2
Mr M Goculdass' Thuvil, 8st 6lbs.....Robinson 3
Mr A M Ameer's Hyder, 8st (car. 8st 5lbs) Oomer Khan 4

ALSO RAN.—Patel 8st 12lbs; Mazhir Beg 8st 12lbs; Cockerill 8st 12lbs; Viking, Kerry 8st 5lbs; Hurgon 8st 6lbs; Chechan 8st; Halal 8st; Durban 7st 8lbs; Young Achilles 7st 8lbs; and Sheriff 7st 4lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Hyder, 6 to 1 against Thuvil, 8 to 1 each Zamorin, Chechan, Winchester and Sheriff, and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Chechan led out followed by Hurgon and King Henry and after a furlong and-half King Henry took command with Chechan, Winchester and Hyder lying next. At the bend Winchester was in lead with Thuvil, Hyder and Zamorin next and up the straight Zamorin came with a great run, and, overhanling the leader, won by 1½ lengths; ¾ length between the second and third. Time—1min. 26secs.

Winner trained by J. E. Carter.

Totalizator paid Rs. 90 on the winner and Rs. 22-8, 21, 12-8 and 12 for places on a Rs. 10 ticket.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr Dara Cowasjee's Gafal, 7st 2lbs ...A Ferguson 1
Mr D Runchordass' Meerjan, 8st 6lbs .....J Hill 2
Mr R S Forage's Saree, 8st .....Southal 3
Mr M Goculdass' Bay Middleton, 9st 3lbs, Robinson 4

ALSO RAN:—Tachreet 9st 11lbs; Lookman 9st 2lbs; Mutlag 8st 12lbs; Mumbra 8st 10lbs; Multiform 8st 9lbs; Amood 8st 7lbs; Grey Falcon 8st 4lbs; Shanwar 8st; Sir Jamal 7st 3lbs (car. 7st 4lbs; and Hooded Falcon 7st.

BETTING:—3 to 1 against Meerjan, 4 to 1 Grey Falcon and Saree, 7 to 1 Bay Middleton, 8 to 1 Lookman and Sir Jamal, 10 to 1 Gafal, and any price the others.

THE RACE.—Mumbra was the quickest away followed by Sir Jamal, Meerjan and Grey Falcon level and Bay Middleton fifth, while Gafal was last. At the bend the front pair were done and Meerjan led for home with Gafal coming up. Half way up the distance Gafal on the outside put in a tremendous run and snatched the victory from the favourite by a neck. Saree was third a length off and Bay Middleton was close up. Time—1min. 37 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Cowasjee Burjorjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 137 on the winner and Rs. 29, 18 and 20-8 for places.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's Tangaroa, 9st 3lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr Kelso's Wise Bird, 8st 6lbs .....J Hill 2
Mr J B's Lovanis, 8st 10lbs.....Barrett 3
Mr R R S Killua, 8st 10lbs.....J Killorn 4

ALSO RAN.—Metal Maid, 8st 10lbs; and Twistum 8st 2lbs (car 8st 4lbs).

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Tangaroa, 4 to 1 Lovania and Wise Bird, 6 to 1 Twistum and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE:—Tangaroa got away with a lead followed by Twistum and Lovania and before the bend Wise Bird took second place. Tangaroa won easily by 1 1-2 lengths. Lovania made a great effort at the finish, but could only secure third place; 3-4 length off Wise Bird. Time—1min. 15 1-5secs.

Winner trained by T. Ferguson.

Totalizator paid Rs. 23 on the winner and Rs. 17 and 22 for places.

THE BOMBAY DERBY—1 mile, 4 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Jehangir 7st. 1lb. (car. 7st. 3lbs.)..... A Hoyt 1
Mr. Adil's Colaba, 6st. 13lbs.....Whalley 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Merrily, 6st. 13lbs ...Melsom 3
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sialkote, 8st. 4lbs..... Blades 4

ALSO RAN.—Precious 9st. 12lbs; Young Kohinoor 9st. 2lbs.; Soheil 8st. 11lbs.; Famous 8st. 11lbs.; Dhafer 8st. 7lbs.; Antica 8st. 6lbs.; Nooman 8st. 2lbs.; and Mooreed 8st. 2lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Jehangir, 4 to 1 Famous 6 to 1 Dhafer and Sialkote, 10 to 1 Colaba and longer odds the others.

THE RACE:—They got off well, Colaba leading Merrily and Nooman while Young Kohinoor was last. At the eleven furlongs the order was Merrily, Colaba and Precious level second, Nooman third, and Jehangir fourth. At the ten furlongs Colaba was in the lead and at the nine Young Kohinoor was at the head of affairs with Colaba, Nooman and Merrily next. At the seven furlongs Colaba was again in front leading Young Kohinoor, Nooman and Jehangir level third, Dhafer, Mooreed and Sialkote. At the half mile Colaba still retained his lead, while Dhafer, Jehangir and Sialkote were next close up in a bunch. A furlong further Jehangir took second place with Dhafer, Sialkote and Famous lying next. At the bend Merrily again began to come up, and up the straight Jehangir assumed the lead and won comfortably from Colaba by 1 3-4 lengths. A neck separated Merrily from Colaba. Sialkote was fourth and Famous fifth. Time—2min. 56 3-5secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 28-8 on the winner and Rs. 16-8, 25, and 31-8 for places.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP—1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr Jiji's Master Theo, 7st. 9lbs.....Whalley 1
Mr J C Galstaun's Paddy's Darling, 8st. 4lbs. R W Fraser 2
Mr E J Marshall's Kaffirpan, 7st. 10lbs....J Killorn 3
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Absentee, 8st. 9lbs Southall 4

ALSO RAN.—Misty Morn 8st 11lbs; Pelargonium II 8st 8lbs; Bull Dog 8st 7lbs; Stirabout 8st 6lbs; Mother Goose 7st 9lbs; Galloping Girl II 7st 11b (car. 7st 3lbs); Ashanti Gold 6st 10lbs (car. 6st.) 11lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against each Paddy's Darling and Master Theo, 6 to 1 Absentee, 8 to 1 Stirabout and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Paddy's Darling led out followed by Master Theo, Mother Goose, Absentee, Galloping Girl and Ashanti Gold and at the half mile Absentee came into third place and Galloping Girl fourth, Kaffirpan fifth. At the bend Master Theo captured the leader and going ahead won by 3/4 length. Kaffirpan coming late took third place 2 1/2 lengths off. Time—1min. 57 1/5secs.

Winner trained by W. Mumford.

Totalizator paid Rs 31-8 on the winner and Rs. 15,14, and 24 for places.

THE IMPORTERS' HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Colonel J. Forbes's The Roosters 7st 12lbs Whalley 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s Uro, 9st. 11lbs.....J. Hill 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's Ianthe, 8st. 5lbs .....A. Hoyt 3
Mr. E. J. Marshall's Lipscombe, 7st. 3lbs ...Davis 4

ALSO RAN.—Lady Violet 9st 5lbs; Bucolic 8st 9lbs; St. Patrick 8st 2lbs; Mozart 7st 10lbs (car. 7st 13lbs); Gambara 7st 8lbs; Squire Alfred 7st 5lbs; Craigendorrie 7st 4lbs (car 7st 5lbs); and Familiar 7st. 3lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Squire Alfred, 2 to 1 Uro, 5 to 1 The Rooster, 8 to 1 Ianthe, Mozart and Craigendorrie and longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—Gambara led out followed by Bucolic and Ianthe and shortly Bucolic took the lead with The Rooster lying fourth. At the quarter mile The Rooster took command with Ianthe, Bucolic, Craigendorrie and Lipscombe lying next. Up the straight Uro put in a good run, but was too late, and The Rooster won easily by 2 lengths, 1 length between the second and third. Time—1min. 15 2-5secs.

Winner trained by W. Mumford.

Totalizator paid Rs. 54 on the winner and Rs. 19, 18 and 47 for places.

THE STEWARD'S PURSE—5 furlongs.

Mr. Geo Allardice's Lorraine, 9st. 8lbs...Southall 1
Mr. Kelso's Russely Rose, 8st. 7lbs .....J Hill 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's Cracker, 7st. 13lbs ...Whalley 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Wild Boy, 8st. 11lbs. Robinson 4

ALSO RAN.—Lady Leslie 9st. 8lbs; Comeback 9st. 6lbs; Yankee Boy 9st; Refresher 8st. 10lbs; Minimus 8st (car. 8st. 4lbs); and Koko 7st. 3lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Lorraine, 7 to 2 Russley Rose, 6 to 1 Wild Boy and Refresher, 8 to 1 Yankee Boy and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Comeback led out followed by Lorraine and Yankee Boy and at the half mile the favourite took the lead with Comeback, Yankee Boy and Cracker next. At the bend Cracker took second place, while Comeback and Yankee Boy fell back and Wild Boy began to come up. Up the straight Russely Rose came up with a tremendous rush, but was late. Lorraine won by 3-4 length. A head divided the placed horse. Time—1min. 4 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Tom Scott.

Totalizator paid Rs. 28-8 on the winner and Rs. 15, 15 and 54-8 for places.

BOMBAY RACES.

Third Day, Monday, Feb. 15.

HANDICAPS.

THE FLYING PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

	st lbs		st lbs
Tangaroa ...	9 12	Mereworth ...	7 11
Master Theo ...	9 6	Twistum ...	7 8
Sea Spray ...	8 11	Lord Merv ...	7 5
Paddy's Darling ...	8 7	Long Champs ...	7 4
Wise Bird ...	8 6	Ianthe ...	7 3
Lovania ...	8 6	Mozart ...	7 3
Vigorous

[W]THER.

[PH.]

FEBRUARY 13.

perienced every-
bouthood of the
s fallen at Tavoy,
lair. There has,
change in the

ometer has fallen everywhere, but
the North-West. Falls as large as
ths of an inch are being reported from
ir and between one and two-tenths of
h in North-West India generally. The
the barometer has been accompanied by
rge rises of temperature and appearance
uds over most of the country, clouds
heavy in Kashmir and the neighbouring
icts.

disturbance, which these changes
ate, has formed over India and there is
s yet a well defined depression, but it is
that some local rain will fall in North-
d Central India during the next 24

e is a slight disturbance near the
an Sea, moving Westwards, but it is
ely to give rain in the South of the
sula to-day. The sea is, however, some-
rough on the Coromandel Coast.
recast.—Light rain is probable in North-
India and Central parts of the country.

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 14.

disturbance which appeared over India
day failed to develop. It gave a few
s in the neighbourhood of Agra, but
l nowhere reached two-tenths of an
The barometer is now rising rapidly in
treme North, and the fall continues only
ntral India. More or less cloud still
over a greater part of the country, but
this only a few local showers are
ble.
ecast.—Light local showers are possible
Central parts of India.

WEATHER IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 13.

oming vessels have reported experi-
heavy rain in the Bay when nearing
rt, during the early hours of this
k. The weather this morning was
ily dull in consequence of the sky be-
vily overcast.

EQUALLY WEATHER AT RANGOON.

weather this evening is very dull and
hreatening, the overclouded state of the
king it appear quite monsoonish.

AY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH FEBRUARY.

mmary of observations recorded at 8 hours
Saturday, the 13th February, 1909, giving
data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are generally heavily
d. The moisture in the air is either
to or below the average. Temperature
en and while it is now generally normal
ht, it is in excess in the north and
east Punjab during the day.
e United Provinces.—Skies are lightly
derately clouded in the western districts
re clear elsewhere. Humidity has in-
ed and is now in excess at Cawnpore
normal or in slight defect at the other
ons. Maximum temperature is normal
the remains generally lower than usual.
ind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly
derately clouded. The mosture in the
s either equal to or below the average.
perature is normal in Rajputana but
her than usual in Sind.
ujarat, Kathiawar and Central India
st.—Skies are lightly to moderately cloud-
Humidity is in moderate to large defect.
ximum temperature is normal in West
ntral India, Cutch and on the Kathiawar
st, but is in excess over the rest of the
sion; the minimum is normal in Cutch and
hiawar but has risen and is now high
ewhere.
The Central Provinces.—Skies remain lightly
moderately clouded. The moisture in the
continues below the average. Temperature
normal except in the western districts where
has risen and is now high at night.
The Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly
uded. Humidity remains in excess at
mbay but has decreased and is now in defect
ewhere. Temperature is normal.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—
ies are clear or lightly clouded. The mois-
re in the air is either equal to or below the
erage. Day temperature is normal; night
mperature is also normal in Hyderabad but
generally high in the Bombay Deccan,
pecially in the northern districts, the excess
Ahmednagar amounting to 15°.
General Remarks.—Cloud has spread over
whole of the reporting area with the excep-
on of the Madras, Deccan and the East Unit-
d Provinces. Skies are now heavily clouded
n the north Punjab and moderately clouded
lsewhere in Northern India. Pressure has
llen rapidly in Northern India and an area of
w pressure has appeared over Kathiawar and
ujarat and winds show an irregular circula-
ion in these areas. Weather is
urbed over the whole report
the south of the Bay

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

Final memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1908-09. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under Cotton in the Territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 31 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.

(Estimates up to 1st February.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under both the early and late varieties of cotton as under:—

			Acres.
British Districts	...	...	3,249,300
Native States	...	...	3,019,500
Total	...		6,268,800

14·8 per cent. below last year's area; 16·6 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years; 7·3 per cent. over the average of the 10 years excluding famine years.

This area is higher than that reported in December last by 294,000 acres. The acreage in Gujarat and Sind shows a fall below that reported in December last due to corrections in areas reported from Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. This is however, more than made up by the receipt of fuller information from Karnatak and Kathiawar.

Season.—Since the publication of the December report the late crop in Gujarat has suffered from excessive cold and frost particularly in the North and in parts of Kathiawar. In South Gujarat, however, recent cold and dew are reported to have much benefited the crop in places. In Karnatak deficiency of moisture after sowing and continuous blowing of adverse easterly winds have affected the crop which has stunted in growth. It has withered away in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. The Sind crop has also suffered through frost.

Outturn.—As a result of these unfavourable conditions the previous estimate of North Gujarat has been reduced from 66 to 52 per cent. and for South Gujarat from 75 to 70 per cent. In the Karnatak the yield is about 15 per cent. on 150,000 acres in Bijapur and Dharwar, about 33 per cent. on 150,000 acres, and elsewhere 40 to 50 per cent. of the normal. In Sind the previous estimate for Hyderabad has been reduced by fully one-half. The total revised estimated outturn now stands as under:—

			Bales.
British Districts...	...	...	548,100
Native States	...	...	806,400
Total	...		1,354,500

15·3 per cent. over last year; 33·7 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years; 20·2 per cent. over the average of the 10 years excluding famine years.

In Gujarat the picking of the early sown crop commenced from the middle of January. But the crop that was sown late or that had to be resown owing to incessant rain in July-August is still in flowers and bolls. The Deccan crop was picked as usual from the beginning of November. The Karnatak crop will be ready for picking after about a month. In Sind picking commenced from the middle of October.

Of the total estimated outturn about 57 per cent. is claimed by the Native States of Gujarat and 12 per cent. by the British Districts of the same Province. Of the remainder 15·5 per cent. belongs to the Deccan, 8 per cent. to the Karnatak and the remaining 7·5 per cent. to Sind.

PUNJAB COTTON.

Fourth forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1908.

On an average of five years ending with 1907, the area under cotton in the Punjab has represented some 7·2 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India. The variety grown is "Bengals."

Area.—The area under cotton is now reported to be 1,446,500 acres, which is 3,100 acres less than in the third forecast. The largest corrections are against Amritsar, Shahpur and Jullundur.

Yield.—The total yield works out to 295,797 bales, the previous estimate being 303,835 bales. Estimates of outturn have been raised slightly in Delhi and Gujranwala, and have been reduced in Shahpur, Dera Ghazi Khan and Jhelum.

Native States.—Estimates of area and yield now stand at 115,600 acres and 28,243 bales, there being a trifling advance on the third forecast.

A GAS-DRIVEN SHIP.

Successful Experiment on the Mersey.

A Liverpool correspondent gives the following account of the successful demonstration of the applicability of gas propulsion to slow going ships just made there on the river Mersey:—

The "Rattler," the vessel on which the experiment was carried out is an obsolete British gunboat now being used as a training ship for volunteers. This vessel of 700 tons made a trip to the Crosby lightship and back about 14 miles propelled by gas. The old steam machinery, which was of the usual horizontal triple expansion type with two navy boilers was removed and replaced by a single-acting gas-producing plant and five cylinder engines, made by a firm of engineers who have had extensive experiments with the new propelling agent.

A feature of the plant is the great economy of coal which takes place by its use, it being calculated that the consumption of the anthracite coal used was equivalent to 0·8 pound per indicated horse-power per hour, while the machinery, weight [illegible] is 25 per cent. less than that of th[illegible]

The saving of space by th[illegible] marked, and th[illegible]

BY THE WAY.

CUTTING THE QUEUE.

Theatregoers who frequent the unreserved seats will be alarmed to hear of the raising of the question whether queues are illegal. A test case is to be tried in Manchester, summonses having been issued against the lessee of one of the theatres charging him with obstructing the footway by means of queues and causing a public nuisance. We do not know how things are in Manchester, and offer no comment on this particular case. But in London we do not think it can be charged against the queue that it obstructs the highway to any appreciable extent. The patient waiters are in many cases pushed up a side alley or court, and in others are crowded so near the wall that nobody but themselves suffers very much. Moreover, looking at the question from a public point of view, we are sure the pedestrian would be sorry to be deprived of the opportunity of grinning and feeling superior to the people who will stand in the rain and cold to see a mere play. The Manchester summonses appear to have been issued at the instance of friends of the playgoers, for a certain Theatre Reform League made the necessary application. We wonder what this league has to offer in place of the queue. Does it want the theatre to remain open all day and all night, in order that you may pay your money and walk in whenever you feel inclined? Managers would probably object that they are not lodging-house keepers.

ICE ACCIDENTS.

The passionate tendency of human nature to achieve the maximum effect with the minimum of labour, which is laregly responsible for the popularity of the bicycle and motor-car, drives the youth of England to go down a slide directly the slightest chance offers. Little they reck whether the water underneath is six inches or six feet deep. It is enough for them that there is ice—ice which bears the most daring of their number, which is subsequently found to bear three or four of the most daring. There the arithmetic of the modern scholars of tender years seems to stop. If you ask of them to say what twice ten is, or three times seven, they will not, like Calverley's hero, "glance in quite a placid way, From heaven to earth from earth to heaven, And smile and look politely round To catch a casual suggestion." No, they are too well taught for that. But when it comes to applying their knowledge to the vital facts of life, too many of them seem to have left it all behind in the classroom. A dozen will crowd on to ice which has been shown to be capable of bearing half a dozen, and we get the melancholy list of accidents which invariably follow a short spell of frost in these islands. The first duty of teachers in winter should be to drive into their young charges' heads the amount of weight ice of two days' growth can be expected to bear.

FOR CONSTABLE TYLER'S WIDOW.

All London is proud of Constable Tyler. The resolute way in which he pursued the armed desperadoes appeals to everybody. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men such as Tyler among the 15,000 constables who patrol London, and the consolation for the sad end of a brave man is that it arouses the public to a realisation of what fine stuff there is in our police force. In a careful, comfortable, and calculating age such a death breaks as a flashlight through the dull, clinging mists of the selfish, humdrum duties of every day, and through all the intensity of Mrs. Tyler's sorrow there must some the feeling that there is not a woman in London who does not envy her the memory of such a husband. Memories, admiration, envy do not, however, suffice to cover the dinnertable. To show in tangible form how grateful Londoners—and people outside London too—are for the splendid example of devotion to duty set by Constable Tyler, the "Express" has started a Sixpenny Fund in order to give material support to the widow, who has just emerged from the hospital after a serious operation. We have no doubt that the appeal to the fine instincts and the chivalrous instincts of Englishmen will meet with a response worthy of the occasion.

CASTLES IN SPAIN.

It would be impossible to have a more forcible illustration of the prevalence of human folly and the gullibility of human nature than the warning issued by Sir Maurice de Bunsen against the Spanish swindle. Since the world began, and some men were greedy and others dishonest, at all events since the history of our own times began to be written, the Spanish swindle has flourished. And yet the same old story of a Spanish prisoner and a hidden or deposited fortune, of a daughter to be provided for, and of trifling preliminary expenses, a mere guarantee of good faith amounting to a hundred pounds or so—yet this preposterous yarn continues to extract thousand of pounds yearly from the pockets of idiots in England and other countries. The South Sea Bubble is paraded in the text-books of history as an astonishing affair. Only its magnitude distinguished it from other bubbles blown on the surface of fraud and folly. It is incredible that sane persons should not by now be perfectly well acquainted with the methods of the Spanish swindler and of the other swindlers who juggle with bank notes, a mutual uncle, and a friend round the corner in public bars. Yet these transparent [illegible] money from [illegible]

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE TRANSITION OF SLEEVES.

According to the couturiere of to-day, who has been devoting an exhaustive study to the subject, the fashion in sleeves can only be said to be in the transition stage at the present moment, whether they are fashioned of tulle, dyed to match the gown, or of the cloth which composes it. In all cases they are tight fitting and sufficiently long to fall over the fingers, and, as a matter of fact, most women would like to see this fashion of the long manche a permanent one. Not only does it suggest an obvious economy in gloves, which were beginning to prove a serious bone of contention in the domestic circle, and put the traditional box of "sixteen-button kid or suede" on the Index as a birthday or New Year gift, except where the genuine oncle d'Amerique was concerned, but there is a great deal to be said for the fact that the ruffle over the knuckles gives the hands the effect of being far smaller and the fingers more tapering than they really are.

TASSELS.

Beautiful hands are always in the minority in England, and in cold weather even the purest of soaps and unguents may fail to induce the requisite whiteness and smoothness unless backed up loyally by freedom from exposure and constant care. A curious from of sleeve, which seems to have greatly commended itself to the couturiere of late, is that which is fashioned with a kind of bag pouch under the arm, with the inevitbale tassel, which is so long as to reach below the waist even when the arm is lifted. The weight of some of these new tassels formed of ropes of metal and little wooden boules worked over in silk or satin is almost incredible, while their price in the case of those designed for evening wear makes even the simplest gown a grave matter. Amethyst, coral, and amber beads, as well as the mock diamonds of to-day—which are far removed from the realm of the "shoddy"—are all important factors to reckon with when the settlement of the bill comes round, and even the absence of other broderies does not save the wearer her inevitable mauvais quart d'heure.

GAUZE AND SATIN.

Once again it has become the fancy of the moment to give all evening frocks in light, gauzy materials the support of a satin hem. This hem does not match the robe in colour, but is always of an accessory shade a white voile de soie with a light embroidery in mole colour—which represents a very favourite fancy of the moment—having a hem of taupe satin, while another in champagne-coloured embroidery is enriched with a hem in the same delicate shade of golden brown. Among the new satins which are being chiefly employed for doublures, and especially for the more luxurious of the evening coats, is a cream or ivory white shot with the faintest tinge of pink. This can in no wise be confused with the popular flesh-pink shade, which—in chiffon or tulle—provides a softening to most of the evening gowns, the colour being even fainter and less suggestive than the rose tints in an opal, and is only seen in certain lights, when it is reminiscent of the shadow of a sunset cloud or the almost invisible shade of pink where it merges into the pure white outer petals of a wild rose. For the woman whose complexion is too much of the brunette type to stand the test of a pure white gown, this substitute will probably be employed "con amore," while there is much to be said for it in alliance with the new shades of amethyst and Russian violet where the evening cloaks are concerned.

NEW HAT TRIMMINGS.

The trimming of the new hat sinks into absolute insignificance as compared with its shape and the materials of which the frame is composed. Nowadays the cloth hat of quite considerable dimensions shows unmistakable signs of rivalling that of velvet beaver, or silk, the cloth being basted smoothly over the surface, while the only trimming consists of one enormous cloth "ear" which extends right across the front. This is nowadays becoming as popular a form of garniture as it was some ten or fifteen years ago, and is not infrequently carried out in silk with a velvet lining a shade deeper in tone or a vice versa.

Most of the hat trimming is, besides, of the "unit" description, and even in the case of the large hat a single giant rose or poppy, an immense cartwheel rosette wired and drawn, or a full curling ostrich feather rearing itself up in the front, and drooping over the ear on the left side, is considered in many cases to supply all that is necessary to provide a complete and effective model. Some very smart toques of giant dimensions have, in addition, been evolved, which owe nothing to supplementary trimming for their effect, the velvet of which they are composed being simply draped in deep ridges and furrows over the frame, while a touch of piquancy is, however, afforded by a double row of close-set black chenille boules, which form the border in place of the ubiquitous band of fur.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following [illegible]

			Total deaths from Plague.	Deaths. all cau[illegible]
[illegible]				

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MENDEL'S LAWS.

The principles of inheritance discovered many years ago by Mendel have been widely accepted by modern investigators. Many recently published papers are devoted to testing the applicability of these principles to particular cases. In the archives of experimental zoology L. Cuenot examines the result of a number of experiments in mice-breeding which do not at first sight seem to agree with Mendel's laws. He shows, however, that these are not difficult to explain, and maintains that all the known facts are in conformity with the above.

CANARIES AND CATTLE.

C. B. Davenport in the publications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, considers the case of the canary during the 250 years of its domestication. He maintains that the distinctive characters which have arisen behave in Mendelian fashion. The modern yellow canary is derived from an original green bird by the loss of black. In the scientific proceedings of the Royal Society of Dublin Mr. James Wilson investigates the question as regards short-horn cattle. The figures as regards the numbers of the different colours do not come out in a strictly Mendelian ratio. Such discrepencies, however, he thinks can be explained as a result of the way the figures have been compiled. Other more carefully compiled data from the "Herd Book", show an approximation to Mendelian ratios.

INHERITANCE IN SILKWORMS.

In America again V. L. Kellogg has published an account of a prolonged experimental study of inheritance in silkworms. The general result seems to be that the colour patterns in the larvæ follow exactly the laws of Mendelian inheritance. In the cocoons, however, there are many exceptions to the rule.

GREENLAND WEATHER.

The recent Danish expedition to north-east Green land explored a part of that country hitherto unknown. An interesting note on the weather of this region records that with the exception of faint sea breezes in May and June the wind was always north-west. This is due to the high pressure of the cold air over the inland ice. Another interesting fact is that the temperature of the higher atmosphere, as ascertained by kites and balloons, was often much above that of the surface air.

DRUMMING FISHES.

There are a number of fishes which are remarkable for the drumming sounds they are able to produce. Among these may be mentioned the drum-fishes, the sea robin, and the toad-fish. The means by which the curious sounds are produced has been investigated by Mr. R. W. Tower, who gives his results in the Annals of the New York Academy of Science. In the drum-fishes there is a sound-producing muscle superficially attached to the swim-bladder. It is proposed to call it the "musculus sonificus." The contraction of this muscule sets the abdomfnal walls and the swim-bladder vibrating, and so produces the drumming. In the sea-robin and toad-fish, which make a "grunting noise," the muscles which set the walls of the air-bladder vibrating are known as intrinsic muscles.

MOTH ROBBING BEE.

The bee is provided with a formidable weapon of defence in its sting, and yet it is robbed by apparently defenceless creatures, which gain access to the hive in spite of it. An interesting description of one of them is given in a recently published paper by S. Metalnikov. It is a moth known as galleria melonella of which the caterpillar feeds on bees' wax. In some way the female moth gains access to the hive, where she lays her eggs on pieces of wax or wood. Why the bees permit this is a mystery. In the case of the Death's-head moth, which is also a bee-robber, it has been suggested that a peculiar squeaking noise which it makes fascinates the bees.

PARASITE OF MEAT-FLY.

Observing that the flies in his house showed signs of epidemic disease. Mr E. Trojan examined them carefully. The symtoms exhibited by these flies (Musca vomitoria) were emaciation and languor while they continually stroked their bodies with their legs. Examination showed that they were infected with external parasites, each fly having from 2 to 5. These turned out to be a mite of a new species, but of the same genus as another known parasite a of the same fly.

PROPOSED AMERICAN EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

In view of the immense and constantly increasing business relations between America and the United Kingdom, the proposal to have an exclusively American exhibition at Earl's Court is sure to be received with favour.

The exhibition will enable manufacturers of the United States to bring before the British public—and more especially the commercial public—their latest and best appliances in connection with every branch of industry. It will comprise, also, carefully selected examples of products of the farms ranches, forests and fisheries the flora, the animal and bird life, the mines, quarries and mining interests, arts, crafts and industries, archæology and ethnology, natural [illegible] habits, pastimes [illegible]

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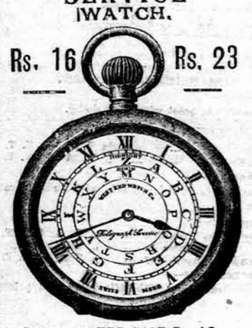

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 12, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 13, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85		un chgd
3 do. Rentes	97		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 13/16	3/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 1/2		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4		1/16
do. in New York ...	.....		
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·18 1/2	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·50 1/2	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	.....		
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since	14th Jan.
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/4	1/16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	1/8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 5/8	1/4	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 7/8		un chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England... £1,50,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9 unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.

SPECIE SHIPENTS.

Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 70,000

Silver to Shanghai ... ... £ 20,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester — ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ...5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 330 „
Imports ... ... 39,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ...
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ...

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4 99	5·00	5·00	5·01	5·03
—03	—03	—03	—03	—02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·03	4·97	4·93	4·90	
—02	—02	—02	—03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 40,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 27,000 „
Exports to Great Britain. ... .
Do to Continent ... ... 2,000 „

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 3-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·46+02
Do. do. May 9·49+02
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 9,720 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 194,000 „
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...76,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent 102,000 „
Do. do. to Japan ... ... Mutilated.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 894,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports ... Mutilated.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—London ... d. 4 3/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—Sellers—Liverpool ... ... d. 4 13/32
Months—March-April.
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London ... d. 3 17/32
Cocanada Ginned—C.I.F.—London ... d. 3 13/32

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs. 37 3-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers —Firm.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs.—Feb.-March—Nominal —Firm.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 37 3-4—Mar.-April—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—38 3-8 Feb.-March—Value—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 1-2 April.-May.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 41 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 45 Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg —Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Easy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Indus 13s. 1½d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5s. 3d. Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers £70
Yellow Metal ... ... 6 1/16d.

Bar Iron :—

Belgian No. 2 Ordinary Size... F. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ..2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent, „ 28th „
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th „
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened quiet to-day and being mail day there has not been much new business offering. Most banks are sellers of telegraphic and demand at 1 3 29-32 and 1 3 15-16 on demand has occasionally been available. The general buying rate is 1 4 3-32 3 months' sight, but bills are very scarce and for the mail it was possible to place credits at 1 4 1-16. Far eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16.
Credits—3 months' sight .. 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France 168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 130 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 174 3-4

Government Paper :—

The market opened steady at 94 ready and 94 1-16 for the settlement and closes at these quotations. There is only a small business passing in the Bazaar. Calcutta rates are advised as 93 13-16 ready and 94 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 94·0
1st Settlement — ... „ 94·1

Bullion :—

On Friday Bar silver in London closed 1-16 down at 23 3-4 for ready and for forward delivery in two months. The New York market was closed. Locally the market opened at 60 5-8 ex-duty but the feeling was better and the quotation closes 1-8 up. Forward rates are also firmer and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Yesterday afternoon exporters were setting fine M. G. Bengals and fine Broach for March delivery. To-day the market has been quiet but steady with little doing for forward delivery. Prices are unchanged.

For ready cotton the market has also been quiet with a very moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234/5	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	228 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	206/7	„
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	200	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	194	„
Fine M. G. Khandesan	189	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	192	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	193 1/2	„
Good Westerns	214	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	229	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 3,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
5·01	5·01	5·01	5·03
+02	+01	+01	+02

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·04	5·04	4·98	4·94	4·92
				+02

+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 14 0 B. T.
April-May... ... ... „ 7 14 0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 4 0 B. T.
„ „ Kutni ... „ 6 13 0 „
Brown Delhi, April-May ... „ 7 10 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing and prices are unchanged.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 46 8 0
Mimbara ... ... „ 47 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad ... „ 51 8 0
Brown Delhi-Beawar ... „ 45 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 42 0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 20 0 0
Mar-April ... ... „ 5 15 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 B. T.
Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 9 14 0 B. T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 12 0
Tone—Quiet.

Safflowseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 40 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May... ... Rs. 5 13 6 R. T.
„ Karachi, June-July ... „

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 7/8		1/8
3 do. Rentes	97 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 3/8	3/8	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 7/8	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/8	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	51 7/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·51	3/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p/c	since	14 Jan.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.

Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 14,40,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 14,60,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots „ Steady with limited demand.
Futures ... ... Firm.
East Indian „ ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 100 „
Imports ... ... 3,000 „
Mid-Americans... ... ... 5·14+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 5/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·01	5·02	5·03	5·04	5·06
+02	+02	+03	+03	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·06	5·00	4·96	4·93	
+03	+03	+03	+03	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...14,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...18,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ...17,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ...11,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·85 unchgd.

Futures—Month of March 9·52+05 } Advanced on favourable cables and limited offerings.
Do. do. May 9·48+05 }

*New York, Feb. 12.

*Stock at Interior 7,87,000 bales.
*Weekly Exports to Japan 1,000 bales.
*Repetition.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 3/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of March 9·52+05
Do. do. May 9·58+07
Closing Tone of Spot.—Quiet.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 5,090,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian 195,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight 10,680,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	42,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	2,000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	2,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	99,000 „
„	Actual Exports	5,000 „
„	Week's Imports	167,000 „
„	Stock	1,346,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	300 „
„	Sold on Speculation	.....
„	Sold for Exportation	.....
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	900 „
„	Actual Exports	1,100 „
„	Week's Imports	1,000 „
„	Stocks	6,000 „
Afloat	American	310,000 „
„	Indian	9,000 „

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi 38 1-2 May-June—London—Value.

F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi 38 May-June—London—Value.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet but Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore 40 1-2 April-May—Hamburg—Value.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm,

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—37 5-8—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—38 5-8—Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 7-8 unchgd

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 3d.—Sellers.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statements of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1908 and 1909 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual	Better than	Worse than

C & B

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

TABLE DELICACIES,

Sole Agents for Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

In Special Tins.

PICKLES. SOUPS. JAMS. JELLIES. POTTED MEATS. MALT VINEGAR. SALAD OIL..

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY——14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

THE LATEST MARVEL

GOERZ PAGOR

A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.

MY LOVEL

with the ... ei's photo and ... mile without ... none is genuine.

All pretty wom... use KESHRANJA... and refuse all sub... titutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very re... and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA

HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Sk... ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it... simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing a... Refreshing if applied after being cool-in the sun cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN...

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,

Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society London, &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.

Agents:

V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti
Bombay.

Stephen's Inks

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons For Typewriters

Milk Scones

at tea-time are always appreciated and enjoyed, and if prepared with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder, less time is taken in making and baking. ... may be baked in a ... in from three to ... to

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

JUBBULPORE.

FEBRUARY 6TH.—The constant changes in the Jubbulpore climate lately have been very trying for the time of year, whereas in December we had quite seasonable Christmas weather, and were all shivering round excellent imitations of genuine English fires, with the advent of January we had begun to discuss punkhas and iced drinks. The unusual heat seemed, however, to have a revivifying effect, for like hibernating insects, the members of Jubbulpore society awoke, and after a spell of monotonous do-nothingness, suddenly exhibited a desire for gaieties.

Among the most interesting entertainments of the month were the concerts given by M. Rafalewski and Madame Lili Sharp. These artistes accomplished a really remarkable performance in executing entirely alone a long and varied programme, which consisted of songs, duets, violin and pianoforte solos. To Madame Lili fell most of the applause, all her songs being much appreciated, though they were of a very varied character. She possesses a flexible soprano, and sings light music with charm and expression. The really wonderful technique displayed by M. Rafalewski both on the piano and the violin was not appreciated by his audience, who listened to the difficult piece he played with the usual inattention of an English musically uneducated audience. Perhaps this was partly due to his instruments, which were very inferior, and must have greatly hampered his efforts.

This professional performance was followed later in the month by an amateur concert at the Nerbada Club, in which considerable local talent was displayed. Mrs. Townshead was deservedly encored for her pleasing rendering of "Sing me to Sleep," with violin obligato, and Mrs. Burgess sympathetic voice was heard to advantage in "Sad is a Woman's Lot." Mrs. Swabey, who has a very cultivated voice sang two selectious from Lehman's "Life of a Rose" very charmingly indeed. Mr. Temple sang "At Twilight," which was so disappointingly short that he was recalled, and in response to the encore gave "My Rosary." The rest of the programme was of a lively characters, and some stirring choruses were heard. Major King, as an encore, burlesqued a French lover very cleverly, and much laughter was created by Miss Rathbone's excellent representation of a music hall artiste. Miss Rose Johnson delivered a difficult recitation with considerable expression.

The officers of the 1st Brahman Regiment were "At Home" on the occasion of their annual sports on the 22nd January. A large number of guests were present, and some very pretty frocks were seen.

A successful Gymkhana took place last Saturday. There were the usual tent-pegging and riding competitions, but perhaps the most amusing events were the beauty show and the general knowledge competition, both for ladies only. For the former event a large sheet was hung up behind which the ladies hid themselves, amidst much laughter and joking, their feet and hands only being visible on the other side of the barrier. Perhaps it would be invidious to mention the name of the lady whose feet and hands were adjudged the most beautiful. It suffices to say she fully merited the distinction awarded her. For the general knowledge competition an examination paper was handed round, and the answers to some of the questions were distinctly amusing. Few people seemed to know the authorship of that somewhat hackneyed song "The Garden of Sleep" and the question "Where Is the Island of Korea"? stumped the heedless ones who located it in Greece, Egypt and other impossible places. Some of the questions, however, were really ridiculously easy, and I fear the author of the examination paper could have had but a poor idea of the educational attainments of the ladies. For instance:—"Who wrote Hamlet." But perhaps these questions were intended as a joke. The gymkhana was followed in the evening by a very enjoyable dance at the Club.

The Moharrum passed off very quietly in the city. A large number of English residents gathered to see the immersion of taboots. A tent was pitched at the edge of the lake, and Mr. and Mrs. Brookemeares kindly dispensed hospitality to their friends. The procession of taboots was an imposing one, and the situation of the lake particularly picturesque. It is surrounded by trees, and in the back-ground rise thickly wooded hills, surmounted by small white temples. The procession in the distance had the effect of emerging from these hills, and from the tent the eye beheld it winding round the green confines of the lake, like a long orange and rose coloured ribbon, flecked with silver where the gleaming pinnacles of the taboots caught the rays of the sun. The people were very orderly, which was all the more creditable considering the enormous crowds that were present.

Two fresh batteries and Company of the 60th Rifles from Sangor have lately been added to the Station which is now very full. Unfortunately the bungalow accommodation does not keep pace with the growth of the military population, and great difficulty is experienced in finding suitable houses, especially for married officers. Many batchlors are living in tents. It would surely be worth while for some enterprising person to start a really first class hotel here. As houses are so scarce, and rent very high, it is probable that many people would elect to live permanently in a hotel if they could rely on comfort and good food; also it would be a boon to the large numbers of tourists who break their journey here, "en route" to Calcutta from Bombay. The artillery and all the regiments are out in camp this week, so their reigns an air of unusual quiet in the station.

CUDDALORE.

Cuddalore, 9th Feb.—The Bishop of Madras, with Mrs. Whitehead, and the Rev. L. E. Cox, Domestic Chaplain, came into Cuddalore Old Town to-day. A Confirmation Service was held by the Bishop, assisted by the Revs. R. U. Potts and Arumanayagam, of the S. P. G. The Rev. E. H. Creak and the Rev. Theophilus were also present and a large congregation witnessed the ceremony. His Lordship addressed the candidates for Confirmation. After the Service, an Address was presented by the S. P. G. congregation, welcoming the Bishop and Mrs. Whitehead. The Bishop declared his appreciation of the work done by the Mission at Cuddalore, and Mrs. Whitehead addressed the women in Tamil. The episcopal party left for Pondicherry at 6 p. m., being accorded a hearty send off by the large Indian Christian congregation that was present.

A Confirmation Service was held at Villupuram on the 6th instant, when several European and Eurasian candidates for confirmation were presented by the Chaplain, the Rev. E. H. Creak, and the Indian Christian candidates by the Rev. S. Theophilus, of Villapuram.

I regret to learn that the Rev. E. H. Creak has been transferred to St. Thomas's Mount.

SOUTH MYSORE.

Saklaspur, 8th Feb.—On Wednesday, the 27th January, the death of Mr. C. L. Devitt took place at his Estate, near Mudegire, from black water fever after two or three days' illness The occurrence is rendered all the more sad from the fact that deceased was quite a young man and was only married a short time ago, and great sympathy is felt for the widow. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. J. Redmond on the following day.

COFFEE AND WEATHER.

The weather for the most part has been seasonable during the past month, though it is rapidly growing warmer and there has not been as much east wind as usual. The coffee shrub has been budding up for some time, and there is a good promise for the coming crop. Although the bud is forward, it will last well from appearances, though showers during the first half of, or about the middle of, next month would be welcome.

The price of extra clean pounded coffee is as high as Rs. 192 per Mangalore candy for good samples, and cardamoms still range from Rs. 25 to Rs. 31-8. Coffee has not sold at such a high figure for some years, and this, with the firm tone of the Home market is giving much satisfaction.

Professors Norman Rudolf and Morris Travers paid a flying visit to the Station by motor car on the 25th January, accomplishing the journey from Mercara to this place in four hours. They left "en route" for the Halibede Temples and Gairooffa Falls early the following morning.

The new "Chutram," in commemoration of the late Queen Victoria—the foundations of which were laid some six years ago—has at last been commenced and is to be completed before the coming monsoon.

Through the courtesy of our Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyengar, the popular tennis gatherings have been held almost every evening in his compound, and this opportunity for friendly intercourse among the officials and others is very greatly appreciated.

The Revd. J. Redmond arrived here on the 29th January and on the following day officiated at the wedding of Mr. D. J. Evens, of the Forest Department, the bride being Miss Lewis, daughter of Mr. T. Lewis, of the Mysore Police.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 10th Feb.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Resident, returns to Bangalore from Coorg to-morrow.

The Bangalore and Mysore Race Stewards have forwarded the prospectuses they have drawn up for the big Mysore and Bangalore Race Meetings to the Calcutta Turf Club for approval. The Mysore Races have been fixed the 17th, 19th and 22nd June. The programme is an excellent one of sixteen races for all classes of animals, and the stakes are, as usual very good. The Bangalore Meeting will take place on the 6th, 8th and 10th July, and the programme of eighteen races is also a good one.

Major Rigby, 1st Sherwood Foresters, will carry out the Annual Inspection of the Coorg and Mysore Volunteers, at Mercara on the 13th March, after the usual Camp of Exercise of that Corps next month.

The Inspection of the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers will be carried out at Oorgum on the 27th March by Major-General Pilcher.

Major-General Pilcher, C.B., has left for Bellary on inspection duty, and during his absence the Command of the Station devolves on Colonel E. D. B. Synge Hutchinson. V. C., 14th Hussars.

I hear to-day that there is some prospect of Mr. H. A. Sim coming out to India, in spite of his Doctor's advice to the contrary, to take up the duties of Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore. The name of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the General Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Department, is also mentioned as the probable successor to Mr. Maconochie, who retires from the Secretaryship at the end of March.

Mr. P. Hannyngton, District Superintendent of Police will probably proceed to England on furlough next October.

The Camp was awake till quite late last night, and sounds of revelry were to be heard. The Y. M. C. A. had a special entertainment on for the men. There was an interesting display of lantern pictures the views shown being those of scenes in the Celestial Empire. There was also some music and indoor games. A billiard tournament, a draughts tournament and other competitions have been started. The men in Camp have every reason to be thankful to Mr. Callon the Secretary of the Association for the interest he is displaying in their welfare. The men flock to the Y. M. C. A. tent during the day, and in the evenings find plenty there to amuse and entertain them.

The Regiment paraded this morning at 6 o'clock, the work for the morning being preparing a position for defence against an attack. The idea was that the Camp was threatened by an attack, and the Companies were told off in different directions to seek suitable ground, and the men, having provided themselves with entrenching tools and appliances for constructing obstacles with barbed wire, were marched off to the position selected, where they were set to work to dig trenches, construct loop-holes and to make wire entanglements, etc. The ground in the vicinity here being extremely hard, the digging of trenches was no easy matter, especially as the men get no practice at the handling of entrenching tools. They, however, worked hard for about three hours, and for the most part turned out some very satisfactory work, though blisters on the hands were the order of the day.

The Regiment paraded again at 4-45 this afternoon, and went back to the trenches to complete the work they had commenced in the morning.

BELLARY.

Bellary, 9th Feb.—Mr. N. L. Lakshmana Rao, Subordinate Judge of Bellary, having been granted six months' leave, Mr. A. Ramasawmy Sastriar, District Munsiff of Tirupati, has been posted as Acting Sub-Judge and took charge yesterday.

Mr. Underhill, Agent of Messrs. Spencer and Co., Limited, who was looking after the firm's work in Bellary in connection with the coffee shop and canteen, died on Sunday morning, after a brief illness. His remains were interred in the local cemetery, a large number of people attending the funeral.

The Rev. G. C. A. Smith, Chaplain of Bellary is under orders of transfer. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are deservedly popular with their congregation who, to mark their sense of gratitude and appreciation of the services rendered by Mrs. Smith, raised a contribution and made a presentation to her of some ornamental silver articles.

The 22nd Battery, R. F. A., has arrived here from the Birsandra Practice Camp. Owing to the scarcity of water on the way, the route march was abandoned.

Orders have been received sanctioning the repairs of barracks and buildings in the Cantonment. Repairs and improvement to Cantonment buildings have been kept in suspension owing the question of the retenion of Bellary as a Cantonment having hitherto been unsettled.

During the Criminal Sessions of January, Hussian Sahib registered as a chapraband (counterfeit coiner), in the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency, was charged here before the Sessions Judge with having boen founded in possession of implements intended to be used for manufacturing counterfeit coins. This man and three others were found in an unfrequented spot near a hill in Rayadrug, and on being searched, the accused's bundle was found to contain a counterfeit half rupee, a genuine half rupee and some moulds. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for nine years. In the course of the judgment he observed that the advance of science and improvement in the methods of manufacture taken in combination with infinite patience of the natives of the country and the facilities for pursuing undetected the calling of false coining, would make this form of crime in the near future one of the most serious offences which the Police would have to deal with. The widespread harm to the public credit as well as to individuals was so serious that a deterrent sentence was called for wherever the manufacture of false coins was detected.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 8th Feb.—There has been another death from plague, besides three in the segregation camp, previously mentioned and a fifth patient who was suffering from fever is improving. The town is so far free, and the whole street where the symptoms originally appeared has been disinfected.

I understand that Mr. Broadfoot, the District Judge, goes to Erode and other places to inspect the Munsiffs' Courts. There are Sessions cases posted for trial before Mr. Austin up to the end of March, and Mr. Broadfoot begins to try some Sessions cases from the 15th instant. The Courts are to close at the beginning of April, and when they re-open, in the first week of June, a very large number of Sessions cases will be awaiting trial, so that it is hoped that the Additional Sessions Court will continue to sit here till the end of the year.

Under the auspices of the local branch of the Theosophical Society, Mr. F. T. Brooks, F. T. S., of South Australia, delivered two courses of lectures to crowded audiences. He spoke very impressively and with much earnestness, and one of his discourses, which was on the newly-founded Order of "The Sons of India," was very largely attended. The first course, which lasted four days, was on the Gospel of life or the practical teachings of the Bhagavatgita. The second course was on Theosophy, the "Brotherhood of Man," and Theosophy in "Modern Poetry," and lasted three days. Mr. T. A. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A., the District Munsiff, presided throughout, and at the close of the lectures thanked Mr. Brooks for his interesting lectures.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. Brooks delivered an interesting lecture on the "Art of Right Living," when Mr. P. M. Caekrapani Chettiar presided. The lecture was a most spirited one and was followed by the large audience with great attention. Mr. Brooks dwelt on the three aspects of the art of right living, namely, morality of mind, body and heart. As regards the morality of the body, it consisted in making the body healthy which could be done only by living healthy lives. He referred to the lack of physical exercise among Indian students and made a fervent appeal in favour of it. Healthy life was not possible merely with good and nutritious food, but needed besides out-door exercise and respiration. He was sorry that Indian parents did not help their children in this respect; there was not here between the parent and his children, that spirit of mutual trust and confidence which existed in European countries As regards the morality of the mind, he said it was the giving of pleasure to the feelings of the mind. Any attempt to blur the natural feelings was against the order of Nature and, if persisted in, would lead a man to sure ruin. The morality of the heart was the natural pleasure which the heart feels at seeing others happy, and the sympathy it naturally evinces for suffering humanity. After a few remarks by the Chairman, and a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

MADURA.

Madura, 8th Feb.—The mornings and nights continue to be wonderfully cool for the time of the year, and for the first hour or so of daylight there is quite a nip in the air; but the days are rapidly getting hotter and are an unpleasant reminder that the hot season is almost on us.

There has been no rain for over a month, and the hope that prices would fall has not been realised; gram has actually gone up and is now selling at 4½ measures for the rupee, and if it rises much more it will be cheaper to feed our horses on oats.

The annual Teppakulam Festival came off on the 4th instant. The gaily decked-out barge was as usual dragged round the temple in the middle of the tank in the morning and again in the evening, when the whole tank was illuminated. The illuminations and fireworks did not strike me as being as good as usual, several of the lights going out after a very short time. The crowds were as big as ever.

Amongst newcomers to Madura are Mr. J. A. Mackenzie, who is in charge of the new branch of the bank of Madras which was opened here at the beginning of January, and Mr. R. Foulkes, of the Survey Department, who, I hear, has taken long leave and is engaged into looking into and after the affairs of his uncle, the late Mr. Robert Fischer. Mr. Foulkes is a good all-round sportsman as well as a musician and is an acquisition to the station, as also is Mr. Mackenzie.

NOWSHERA.

A burst of unaccustomed gaiety invaded Nowshera a fortnight ago. On Monday, the 18th ultimo and the following night a concert was given by the local talent, organised by Major Drake, and it was a success, drawing large houses, the applause and encore shouts testifying to the enjoyment of the audience. Mrs. Drake's songs were vociferously applauded, as was also Captain Canning's rendering of "Only a Hundred Wives" from the "Casino Girl." His disguise was perfect. The proceeds of the concert went to the Polo Fund which has had heavy drains on its resources recently through thorough repair of the grounds.

On Wednesday an enjoyable dance was given by the 55th Coke's Rifles F F, whose officers had given much time to the task of decorating the Club and arranging supper tents, etc. The effect was charming. The silence of undisturbed night did not reign till well on into early morning hours.

On Saturday, the 23rd instant, the 3rd Brigade, R. F. A., were "At Home" for their Annual Point-to-Point Races, but as an account of this event has already appeared in your columns, I need add nothing except to endorse the enjoyment which all derived from it.

There has also been a cricket match between the ladies and officers of the Station, the latter having to play left handed, fielding as well as batting and wielding bats which had been split in two. A close game resulted in the unfortunate defeat of the fair opponents by one wicket. All however appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly, and the afternoon ended up with various games of the romping description.

The Bridge Tournament at the Club resulted in a win for Captain and Mrs. Pocock two other pairs running their score close. It is hoped that another contest will be got up, but conditions, which would enable the tournament to be got through in one day would considerably enhance the interest.

The Billiard Tournament ended in a victory for Mr. Stewart, who had the assistance of a handicap of 120 out of 250. No really good form was shown by any of the competitors so that interest was difficult to maintain.

We are experiencing glorious weather, which is unusual at this time of the year, when the climate usually resembles that of England in February, with wind and steady rain. We can well do without these, however especially as most people are out more or less daily, being "rested" or helping others to be "tested," an occupation, which is not too congenial on a soaking wet day.

The Railway authorities are to be congratulated on having gone back more or less to the old system of timing of local trains, a concession, which like a certain pen, comes as a boon and a blessing to men.

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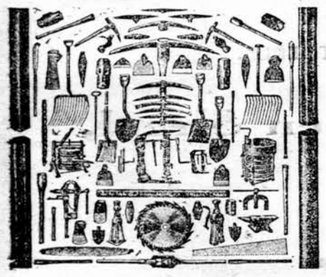

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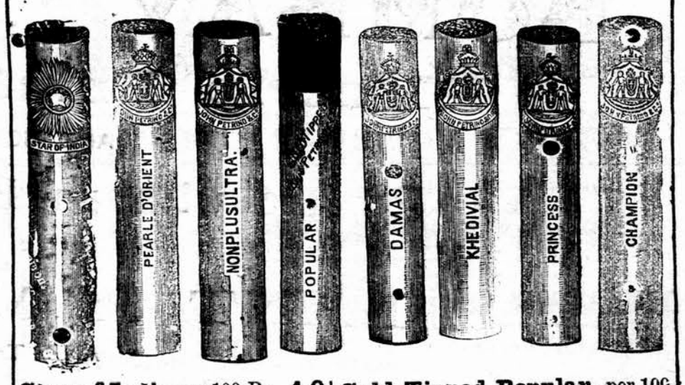

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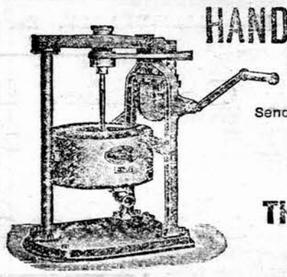

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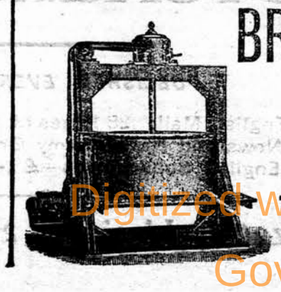

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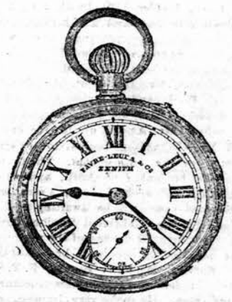

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY FABRUARY 15, 1909.

THE DIVISIONAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Successful Wind-up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 13.

After three days' sound and hard work on the Kirkee race-course, the annual Assult-at-Arms terminated successfully this evening. The Divisional staff were "At Home" on the occasion, and a very striking and appreciable feature during the afternoon was that General and Mrs. Alderson were "At Home" to all the Native Officers of the Division in the Gymkhana Tent. The latter form of entertainment is anything but frequent in Poona, and it can readily be understood how highly the Native Officers appreciated it. To add to the pleasure of being the guests of the Divisional Staff in the Club of Western India shamiana, the Band of the 80th Carnatics played some delightful selections while the proceedings were in progress. The Judges had a trying and delicate task in judging the different events which made up a three days' bulky programme, but they stood manfully in the open and in a sweltering atmosphere, and fully merited the encomiums they got from General Anderson in his speech. But above all, it would be impossible, to even cruel to deny Captain Trent, the Honorary Secretary, and Quarter-Master Chinnery, his assistant, the honor and praise due to them for having run the Assault-at-Arms without the slightest hitch. Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s contribution to the meeting in the way of two handsome silver cups for the Best-Regiment-at-Arms, British and Native, was eminently sporting. It will be observed that the Lincolns won the cup for British and the 123rd Outram's Rifles the one for Native units. Sergt. Gough of the Glosters was adjudged the Best-Man-at-Arms (British rank and file), an, it was unquestionably a sound decision. Sergt. Fahy, R. F. A., took the medal for the Best Man-at-Arms (British mounted troops). He richly deserved it. There was a peculiar tinge of romance in Lieut. Riding Master Naylor R. F. A. being pronounced the Best-Man-at-Arms (British officers mounted) as be held a similar honour twenty-three years ago in Poona. Nothing could have reflected more creditably on the Poona Volunteer Corps than the distinction gained by Lieut. Clackly, P. V. R. He was pronounced the East-Man-at Arms, (British officers dismounted) among a host of officers from the Regulars. With a pretty and graceful musical ride by the 26th P. W. O. Cavalry, the programme ended.

Before Mrs. Alderson very kindly distributed the prizes by candle-lights, General Alderson made a brief speech in which he recounted the triumph of the Assault-at-Arms, and thanked all those who assisted to make it a success.

Saturday's results are as follow :

No. 20.

Bayonet Conests-Regimental Teams, British.
Leicester Regt .....Rs. 72
Lincoln Regt .....Rs. 54

Sword vs. Sword-British Officers, Mounted Corps Prize, value of entrance money. 1. Lieut Mowatt 26th Cavalry.

No. 49.

Sword vs. Sword—British Officers, Dismounted Corps Prize, value of entrance money.
1. Lieut Hayne, Northamptons.

No. 47.

Bayonet vs. Bayonet—Native Officers' Prize, a cup.
1. Sub. Birbal Ram, 123rd Rifles.

No. 5.

Tent-pegging with Lance by Sections—British.
6th Ammunition column.....Rs. 32

No. 22.

Bayonet Contests—Company teams—British.
The Queens.....Rs. 72
Lincoln Regt.....Rs. 54

No. 45.

Bayonet vs. Bayonet—Officers—British. Prize, value of entrance money.
1. Lieut. Hawse, Leicesters.

No. 36.

Tent-pegging with Sword—British Officers. Prize, value of entrance money.
1. Capt. Norbury, 34th Poona Horse.

No. 48.

Riding and Jumping—Officers, Native—Prize value of entrance money.
1. Jem. Nahir Sing, 26th Cavalry.

No. 46.

Tent-pegging with Lance— Officers Native—Prize, a Cup and value of entrace money.
1. Jem. Nazir Khan, 34th P. H.

No. 42.

Riding and Jumping—British officers.—Prize, value of entrance money.
1. Major Arnold, 26th Cavalry.

Tent-pegging East Lanashire, &c. by Sections, British officers.
1. 34th Poona Horse.

No. 24.

Tug-of-War—British—Final Heavy Weights—Prize, Rs. 120 Lincolns beat Northampton.

No. 25.

Tug-of-War—Final Light Weights British—Prize, Rs. 122.
Leicesters beat Lincolns.

No 27.

Tug-of-War.—Final.—Native.—3rd Sappers and Miners beat 64th Pioneers.

BEST MAN-AT-ARMS.

Officers, Mounted.—Lieutenant and Riding-Master Naylor, R.F.A.

BEST MAN-AT-ARMS.

British Officers, Dismounted.—Lieutenant Ceabby, P. V. R.

BEST MAN-AT-ARMS.

British Rank and File, Mounted.—Sergeant Fabey, R.F.A.

BEST MAN-AT-ARMS.

British Rank and File, Dismounted.—Sergeant Gough, Glosters.

BEST MAN-AT-ARMS.

Native Rank and File, Dismounted.—Havaldar Bhurra Ram, 123rd Rifles.

BEST MAN-AT-ARMS.

Native Rank and File, Mounted.—Duff. Habib khan, 36th P. H.

BEST REGIMENT-AT-ARMS.

British, Mounted, British.—8th Battery, R. F. A.

BEST REGIMENT-AT-ARMS.

British, Dismounted, Lincolnshire Regiment.—Cup, presented by Messrs. Marcks and Co.

BEST REGIMENT-AT-ARMS.

Native, Dismounted, 123rd Rifles.

BEST REGIMENT-AT-ARMS.

Native, Mounted, 134th Poona Horse, Musical Ride, 26th Cavalry.

DRIVING COMPETITION.

144th Battery, R. F. A.

RACQUETS.

OPEN SINGLES.

Capt. M. O. Clark, w. o. Usborne, scr.

1ST ROUND.

Capt. Clark v. C. A. Ecles—Monday 9 a. m.
Capt. Greig v. R. D. England—Monday 4-45 p m.
Col. Russell v. Capt. Leather—Tuesday 3-30 p.m.
P. M. D. Sanderson v. R. M. Laverton—Tuesday 4-30 p. m.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DOUBLES.

Cheltenham..... Col. B. B. Russell and Capt. W. C. Crosse.
vs.
Harrow ..... Capt. M. O. Clark and R M Laverton.

Wednesday 8-30 P. M.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

1ST ROUND.		2ND ROUND.
R. D. England	(—5) a bye	
C. Wordsworth	(+8)	
Col. B. B. Russell	(+4)	
Capt. H. Yates	(+5)	
R. M. Laverton	(+2)	
C. A. Ecles	(+2)	
L. Blunt	(+5)	
B. C. Reade	(+5)	
Capt. W. Leather	(—7)	
Capt. M. O. Clarke	(—4)	
A. C. W. Fosbery	(Scr)	
M. N. Hogg	(+7)	
A. K. Graham	(+9)	
P. M. D. Sanderson	(—6)	
Capt. W. C. Crosse	(+6)	

1st round to be played off by the 26th February.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

1ST ROUND.		2ND ROUND.	
Bye		A. C. W. Fosbery, Col. B. B. Russell	(Scr)
Bye		C. Wordsworth, W. A. Michael	(+8)
Capt. M. O. Clarke, Capt. W. C. Crosse	(+2)	Winner of 3 & 4.	
R. D. England, P. M. D. Sanderson	(—8)		
C. A. Ecles, Capt. W. Leather	(—4)	vs. Winner of 5 & 6.	
R. M. Laverton, L. Blunt	(+5)		

1st round to be played off by the 19th February.

Times for other events will be published later.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE races on Saturday afternoon, the 13th instant, were sailed in a breeze moderate to light from west, veering late in the afternoon to N. N.-W. The second Challenge Cup race brought out the two entries of Eileen IV and Sapphire. Unfortunately owing to the adoption of the new International Yacht Racing Union measurements, and the boats having only just gone through the hands of the measurer, they had to sail on unknown allowances—and the nett result cannot be given. The weather was very different to that on the first Challenge Cup day—the latter being distinguished by a strong breeze, which well tried the pen of all the yachts sailing ; to-day was a day of "soft and gentle wind." The Sapphire was first over the line—eight seconds after gunfire, with a lead of some 9 seconds, and with spinnakers set to port the two yachts set out on the first portion of their 17·6 mile race. The course was to North Karanja, South Karanja, Committee vessel, then South Karanja, North Karanja, home. Eileen soon made up the few seconds lost at the start and rounded North Karanja Buoy 56 seconds ahead of her opponent, increasing her lead to 2 minutes 22 seconds on the board reach down the harbour to South Karanja. Directly after rounding the latter mark Eileen came about on the port tack, heading up the harbour ; Sapphire hauled her sheets for a little on the starboard tack, but soon followed the leader. Eileen's course led her across the bows of H. M. S. "Hyacinth," Sapphire steering astern. Rounding the Committee vessel the Eileen had still further increased her lead, being 4 minutes 57 seconds ahead. The two yachts carried their spinnakers again on the run to South Karanja, and the distance between them steadily increased, Eileen rounding the mark, 6 minutes 40 seconds ahead. It was a balloon foresail reach up to North Karanja—and Eileen rounded 8 minutes ahead. After North Karanja Eileen held on—on the port tack—while Sapphire, on rounding the buoy came about—however the Eileen increased her lead steadily, finishing 12 minutes 25 seconds ahead.

R. B. V. C. 2ND CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire..*		R.H.H. Hopking and Major Muter, R.E.....	6 0 14	3 0 14
Eileen IV*		R. W. Fisher...	5 47 49	2 47 49

* Handicap to be arranged according to I. Y. R. U. rules.

Course No. 13=17·6 miles. Wind W N.-W. Strength moderate. Time-limit 7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-25 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin 31	10	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	Did not Start.	
Trixie ...32	15	Officers, RI Scots	6 26 22	2 29 7
Pixie 22	34	E.Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall.	6 15 2	2 27 28
Mannikin.33	19	Officers, R. A. ...	6 23 19	2 25 0
Peewit ...37	37	Duncan Fraser ...	Did not Start.	
Turquoise. Scr.		S. W. Stokes and W Darling	5 55 53	2 30 53
Melody		J. B. K. Macbeth	5 57 25	2 32 25

Course No. 5-42 = 12·9 miles. 1st Prize won by Manninkin ; 2nd prize won by Pixie. Wind W.N.-W. Strength moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"C." CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	3 25	Capt H Gloster	5 41 50	2 3 25
Coralie ...	6 9	Col H Mead ...	5 46 21	2 5 12
Maud ...	1 22	Officers, R E ...	5 42 28	2 6 6
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt H. A. L. Hepper, R E...	5 43 3	2 8 3
Curlew ...	2 44	C A Wordsworth	5 54 17	2 16 33
Sitara ...	6 50	J E Needham...	Did not start.	
Jean	8 53	C N Moberley..	6 1 41	2 17 48
Valkyrie...10	15	R Walker.....	Gave up.	

Course No. 16+2 = 8·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Tomtit ; second prize won by Corali; 3rd prize won by Maud. Wind W,N.-W. Strength moderate. Time-limit —7 p.m.

B CLASS.

There were five starters—Pixie, Trixie, Mannikin, and the two A's, Turquoise and Melody. The course set was N. Karanja. Sunk Rock, Committee vessel, Mark Buoy and home. To an onlooker the real interest of the race was centred in the two A class boats. It was a ding-dong contest between them from start to finish, but on the return home from the Mark buoy the Turquoise managed to shake off her rival, and beautifully sailed, secured the gun 1 minute 32 seconds ahead. On handicap, however, both boats had to give best to the B class, the Mannikin in quite her old form winning from the Pixie, by 2 minutes 28 seconds. There were a few interesting points in the course of the race, the Trixie having the bad fortune to split her spinnaker a short time after the start, but apparently found another on board. "Turquoise" lost a little by setting his spinnaker on the port side for the run to the Mark buoy, and having to gybe, while there is some rumour that Mannikin was endeavouring to take soundings with her spinnaker boom. Surely she should know the harbour by this time.

C CLASS.

There were also seven starters—Coralie, Maud Valkyrie, Curlew, Jean, Tomtit and Lapwing, and they crossed the line to a good start in the order named—the "Coralie" one second after gun-fire, timing things to a nicety. The course was N. Karanja Buoy, Tucker Beacop, N. Karanja Schooner, followed by the short course. The first time round the Committee vessel the "Tomtit" was on the lead, having picked up again after being passed in a calm patch at Tucker Beacon by "Maud" the latter however, still hung on to her, and passed 22 seconds later. Then came the Lapwing, a little slow in shaking out her spinnaker — next, Coralie, Curlew and Valkyrie in close order—the last named however joining up. "Jean" came last, and unfortunately was delayed on the run to Middle Ground Buoy, having to drop a nek chokra in a dinghy en route. Tomtit secured the gun, and first prize, with Coralie second and Maud third.

SHIP'S BOATS.

A good entry of ten boats from the "Hyacinth," "Hardinge" and "Northbrook" came up to the starting line. The course set was Sunk Rock, South Karanja, Mark Buoy and home. The second cutter of the Hardinge was first over the line on the boom of the gun. The boats spread out very soon after the start, and to the spectator, without an absolute personal knowledge of the different craft, it is very difficult to follow and report positions round the various marks. At the finish the "Hardinge" carried the day, her three cutters taking first, second and third places, No. II cutter taking the gun. The "Hyacinth's" two pinnaces did a close finish, No. I, doing a very pretty bit of steering past the schooner. Only six boats were timed, but one at least finished her course later, the "Hardinge's" gig, sticking to it doggedly and passing the schooner just on 7 o'clock.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.—Sailed at 3-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
36'Pinnace I.	Scr	H.M.S.Hyacinth	6 19 55	2 34 55
34' Cutter..	7 54	do	6 45 15	2 52 21
30'Cutter...	17 7	do.	Not timed.	
28' Gig II..	17 7	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.....	do.	
28'Cutter I.	7 54	do	6 19 17	2 26 23
28'CutterII.	7 54	do	6 16 40	2 23 46
28'CutterIII.	7 54	do	6 17 13	2 24 19
30'Cutter...	26 20	R. I. M. S. Northbrook.....	Not timed.	
28'Gig.....	19 45	do	do	
36' Pinnace II.		H.M.S. Hyacinth.	6 19 30	2 34 30

Course No. 39 = 7·85 miles. 1st Prize won by 28' Cutter II. Hardinge; 2nd prize by 28' Cutter III Hardinge; and 3rd prize by 28' Cutter Hyacinth. Wind N.-W. Strength moderate, Time-limit—7 p.m.

LAWN-TENNIS.

The Punjab Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 13.

On Friday afternoon what is considered to be the biggest game of the Punjab Lawn-tennis Championship Tournament was played off on the Lahore ground when Rendall met Deane in the final of the Gentlemen's Singles. A large crowd turned up, amongst those present being the Lieutenant-Governor and party from Government House.

Rendall's closer win over Atkinson, general opinion was that the former would carry off the Championship trophy, and therefore Rendall's win did not come as a surprise, although the very large margin by which he accomplished that win was rather unexpected. Rendal showed himself not a little superior to his opponent who lost chiefly through erratic play. Both got in some excellent strokes, play close up tothe net being especially good but Deane, more often than not, spoilt his chance after a long rally, by sending what should have been the climax ball into the net or outside. Rendall, too, although he has not so long a reach as Deane, was always as good at defence as at attack. The latter's best play was in the third set, when he scored four games, and for a few minutes matters were beginning to look critical. Rendall, however, put out the best in him, and despite his opponent's really heroic struggle, managed to make another set not necessary.

There was only one other game the result of which is given below :—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

J. C. S. Rendall beat L. S. Daene—6—1 6—2 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Melville and H. P. Tollinton beat Miss Breton and E. C. Chesney—4—6 6—4 60.

Sir J. W. Wynne, Chairman of the Railway Board, returned to Calcutta, from Bombay, on Friday last. He will rejoin Mr. Harvey, the Commercial Member of Council, this week, when further discussions will take place in Bombay regarding the working of the Railways within the city limits, in which the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Port Commissioners are at present not in accord.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS.